

# DAILY REPORT

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*People's Republic of China*

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# DAILY REPORT

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ORIGINAL

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PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTARY ON SOVIET THREAT TO ASIA, EUROPE

REUTERS Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese: 14 Aug 70 p 3 HK

[Commentary by PEOPLE'S DAILY reporter: "New Trends in Defense Cooperation Between Japan and Western Europe"]

[Text] Japan and a number of West European countries have indicated more than once in recent months that to safeguard national security they must not only strengthen their own defense but also increase cooperation. At a press conference held on 19 July, ranking Japanese defense official Nobu Kanemaru emphasized the close relationship between Japan's security and that of Western Europe.

Early in June, senior Japanese defense officials visited Bonn, Paris and Brussels to exchange views with Western Europe's military leaders on Soviet naval and air force strength in the Far East and on Europe's military situation. They maintained that, in the light of the increasing Soviet "global offensive capability," Japan and Western Europe "find it necessary to act in concert in coping with the Soviet threat. This shows that second world countries, now confronting the Soviet superpower's intrusion, control and bullying, have the common desire to strengthen their defenses, to oppose hegemony and to uphold national sovereignty and independence.

It is common knowledge that the Soviet Union has always regarded Europe as a key region in its contention for supremacy. With this end in view, for many years it has been improving its military dispositions in Europe by increasing the number of troops and providing them with new weapons and equipment. Soviet superiority in conventional arms has been increasing in central Europe. The Soviet Union has continually expanded its military power in the Far East. It regards the Japanese islands as a gateway to the western Pacific, is planning a nuclear base that will include the four northern Japanese islands and is expanding its sphere of influence in the South Pacific in order to cripple the United States and keep pace with its strategic offensive moves in Europe.

In the face of the increasingly offensive Soviet posture and its threat of expansion, Japan and a number of West European countries have commented more frequently on possible Soviet military moves and surprise attacks. Japanese circles have been deeply concerned with Soviet attempts to expand military installations on South Sakhalin Island and its port so as to strengthen its military position in the Far East. Military quarters in Western Europe have also called for redoubled vigilance against Soviet expansion in Africa, the Red Sea and the Mediterranean. They have warned of Soviet attempts to encircle Western Europe by linking naval expansion in the south with the Soviet Baltic Sea fleet in northern Europe.

What has attracted attention is that the Soviet Union has not only reinforced its north Pacific fleet in recent months but has also moved into regions hitherto controlled by the United States, such as the South Pacific, the Indian Ocean, the eastern coast of the African Continent and the South Atlantic. Because Soviet tentacles have reached many regions, they have directly and gravely affected the shipping lanes of West European nations, particularly Japan's long-distance shipping lanes. Both Japan and Western Europe rely heavily on oil from the Persian Gulf region. Once war flares up, the Soviet Union will perforce cut the shipping lanes between the Persian Gulf and Japan, Western Europe and the United States. The disruption of oil supplies will cause shortages of industrial resources and attendant military and economic effects in Japan and among Western countries.

Identical situations and common interests link Japan's destiny with the destinies of the West European countries. Western Europe's military leaders point out that the West's strategy must rest on a "worldwide view" of regarding the "stability of Atlantic, Asian and Pacific societies" as "an integral whole." They call for showing the "same concern" for Asia as for Europe. Japanese experts on military affairs agree on drawing a big arc across Europe, the United States and Japan to explain the identity of security interests in these regions. Japanese and West German military leaders have reached agreement in Bonn on the joint study and development of weapons technology, the exchange of technical information and the strengthening of defense cooperation. Both countries actively pledged themselves to jointly develop technologies involving electric waves and electronics, with Japan planning to make this program the main item in the 1979 budget of the defense agency's technological research headquarters. Japan emphasized that, in order to safeguard the security of nations in Asia and Western Europe, a defensive force with matching "deterrence" must be set up. West Germany's defense minister also said: "Stability in Europe will promote stability in Asia, while stability in Asia will promote stability in Europe."

Japan's defense experts maintain that, if war should break out in Europe, part of the U.S. 7th Fleet would move into the Atlantic to take supportive actions. Under these circumstances, Japan would be powerless to protect its shipping lanes and deter the Soviet Union from opening a second front in this region. Therefore, Japanese defense authorities advocate defense planning aimed at increasing spending on the study and trial production of key projects. Japanese quarters favor acquiring from the West major items suitable for Japan's defense needs, such as aircraft and submarines. They say these purchases would greatly enhance Japanese defense units' combat capabilities in air defense and antisubmarine operations in order to counter the Soviet threat to Japan. This is an example of new development in defense cooperation between Japan and West European countries.

The trends in increasing defense cooperation between Japan and West European countries have upset the Soviet Union. The Kremlin's mouthpiece has tried to sway public opinion in a vain bid to deter a possible "joining of forces against the Soviet Union" so as to realize its strategic plans for threatening Japan and countering U.S. supremacy in the Pacific. The Soviet media recently clamored that expanding defense cooperation between Japan and West European countries "has nothing in common" with the cause of peace. They even declared that this "will complicate the international situation in the Pacific region." As a matter of fact, it is the Soviet Union which has intervened everywhere, created confusion and complicated the developing situation. For all its pains in playing tricks, the Soviet Union is at wits' end. Those countries which have been threatened by the superpower are now rising and putting up resistance. The trend in resisting the tyrant is irresistible. It cannot be stopped by any force.

#### NORTH ASIA

##### PROMINENT CHINESE VOICE SUPPORT FOR PRC-JAPAN TREATY

OW181906Y Peking NCNA in English 1801 GMT 18 Aug 78 OM

[Text] Peking, 18 Aug (HSINHUA)--Noted Chinese figures have made statements or written articles warmly greeting the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty signed here last Saturday. They hailed it as a great event in the political life of the people of China and Japan and as marking a new stage for the friendly relations between the two countries.

Wang Ping-nan, president of the Chinese People's Association Friendship With Foreign Countries, says:

The signing of the treaty which the people of the two countries looked forward to for many years has added a brilliant page to the annals of friendly relations between the two countries. It has pleased the Chinese people, the Japanese people and all other peace-loving peoples throughout the world, and it has displeased only those who are seeking hegemony. Therefore, it is a great happy event not only of great practical significance, but of far-reaching historical significance.

The late Comrade Kuo Mo-jo praised the brilliant history of friendly intercourse and cultural exchange between the Chinese and Japanese peoples with a poem which expressed the common desire of the two peoples to remain friends for all generations to come. I am convinced that the signing of the peace and friendship treaty would surely help enhance the friendly intercourse and cultural exchange between the two peoples and add more beautiful pages to the annals of friendly relations between the two countries.

Jung I-jen, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, says:

I warmly welcome and support the signing of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty. As a member of the China-Japan friendship delegation which visited Japan in 1973, I was deeply impressed by the sincere desire of the Japanese people to live in friendship with the Chinese people from generation to generation. The conclusion of the treaty truly conforms with the common desire of the people of the two countries.

Article Two in the treaty is a clear statement on opposition to seeking hegemony. At present, Soviet social-imperialism is extending its hands everywhere for aggression and expansion, menacing peace and security in the world. The inclusion in the treaty of an article that neither China nor Japan should seek hegemony and that each is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony is a pioneering act in international treaties. This will exert profound effect on the good-neighbourly relations between China and Japan and on international affairs. The Chinese and Japanese peoples and all other peace-loving peoples in the Asia-Pacific region and the world over have been overjoyed at it. Only Soviet social-imperialism gets angry as soon as it hears the word "anti-hegemony." This has served to expose its true nature of seeking hegemony and helped the peace-loving people to see its true colours.

Hsia Yen, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association and vice-chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, says:

The signing of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty is a new milestone in the history of the lasting friendship between the two peoples. It presages closer and smoother cooperation between the two countries. I would like to take this opportunity to greet the signing of the treaty and express my heartfelt thanks to the Japanese friends who have made great contributions to promoting the conclusion of the treaty.

Both the Chinese and Japanese peoples are industrious and wise. They both desire peaceful surroundings. The two countries have a total population of 900 million. Their peaceful and friendly relations will surely be beneficial to peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region.

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The treaty is not only opposed to efforts by others to seek hegemony but also expresses the determination of the two countries not to seek hegemony themselves and this is why the treaty has been welcomed by other countries. There exists a sinister force which is attacking the anti-hegemony clause included in the treaty. But this exposes its ambition to seek hegemony. This sinister force will become more and more isolated among the people of the world who are hailing the treaty. I am confident that with the treaty signed, more fruits will be born on the trees of friendship between China and Japan.

Chien San-Chiang, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, says:

The Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty has now been successfully signed. This is a result of the joint efforts made by the Chinese and Japanese peoples for a long time and an event which the peace-loving and progressive forces in the world hail and rejoice over. We express our warm welcome and congratulations. In the spirit of the treaty, I am convinced, the people of China and Japan will surely remain friends for all generations to come and the traditional friendship and the good-neighbourly and friendly relations between the two countries will be further developed and deepened.

I believe that after the signing of the treaty, the science and technology of the two countries will enter a new period of closer cooperation. There will be more opportunities for Chinese and Japanese scientists to have academic exchanges and scientific discussions. We hold dear all these opportunities. Carrying out the behests of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and beloved Premier Chou En-lai and in line with the principles of our wise leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the party Central Committee, we will take the treaty as a new starting point and make unremitting efforts to further develop the friendship between the people of China and Japan, to strengthen the unity and cooperation between the scientists of the two countries and to promote the cause of peace and opposing hegemony in the world.

Woman writer Hsieh Ping-hsin says: The Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty long-cherished by the 900 million Chinese and Japanese people was signed in Peking and instruments of ratification will be exchanged in Japan next September when all hills crimson with maple trees. I was happy and moved on hearing the news over radio. Recalling the past, I thought of many of my friends, both Chinese and Japanese. First of all, it is our late great leader Chairman Mao, our late esteemed and beloved Premier Chou En-lai and many other people who worked day and night in their life for China-Japan friendship, though they could not see the signing of the treaty, the spirit of their endeavour for it will be enshrined in the hearts of the people of the two countries. We and our future generations will surely consolidate and develop what is included in the treaty. I am more fortunate than my old friends, because I have witnessed the treaty signed. I will make unlimited efforts to work for the cause of China-Japan friendship in my remaining years.

MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PYONGYANG FOR VISIT

OW181825Y Peking NCHA in English 1752 GMT 18 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Aug (NSINHUA)--The military friendship delegation of the People's Republic of China arrived here this morning for a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the invitation of the Korean Ministry of the People's Armed Forces.

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Leader of the delegation is Su Yu, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, leading member of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee and vice-minister of national defense, and deputy leader is Yang Te-chih, member of the CCP Central Committee and commander of the Wuhan units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Greeting the Chinese delegation at the airport were Paek Hak-nim, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-minister of the ministry of the People's Armed Forces; Lt. General O Kuk-yol of the Korean People's Army; Pak Chung-guk, vice-minister of the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces; Kim Ik-hyon, vice-foreign minister; Wang Kyong-hak, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration Committee, and others.

A welcoming ceremony was held at the airport. A military band played the national anthems of China and Korea. Accompanied by Vice-Minister Paek Hak-nim, Su Yu reviewed a guard of honour of the Korean People's Army. When Su Yu, Yang Te-chih and other members of the delegation walked around the airport to meet the well-wishers, the people and men of the People's Army applauded, cheered, shouted slogans and waved flowers to the Chinese guests.

Lu Chih-hsien, Chinese ambassador to Korea; Tieh Lei, military attache and member of the Chinese delegation; Tien Sheng, senior staff of the Chinese People's Volunteers delegation of the Korean-Chinese side to the Korean Military Armistice Commission, were also present at the airport.

Su Yu, Paek Banquet Speeches

OW190225Y Peking NCNA in English 0150 GMT 19 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Aug (HSINHUA)--The Ministry of the People's Armed Forces of Korea gave a dinner here today in honour of the Chinese military friendship delegation with Su Yu as leader and Yang Tei-chih as deputy leader.

Present at the dinner were Army General O Chin-u, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of the People's Armed Forces, Lieutenant General Paek Hak-nim, member of the party Central Committee and vice-minister of the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces, Lieutenant General Pak Chung-guk, vice-minister of the ministry, Kim Hyong-yol, vice-minister of the Foreign Ministry and Wang Kyong-hak, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration Committee.

Also present were Chinese Ambassador to Korea Lu Chih-hsien, other diplomatic officials of the Chinese Embassy, Tien Sheng, senior staff of the Chinese People's Volunteers delegation of the Korean-Chinese Military Armistice Commission, and Yu Wen-huai, leader of the Chinese PLA "August First" women's volleyball team.

Vice-Minister Paek Hak-nim and delegation leader Su Yu spoke on the occasion. Paek Hak-nim said: "The visit to our country by the Chinese military friendship delegation is of great significance to the strengthening of the friendship and solidarity between our two peoples and two armies. It is also a great encouragement to our people in national construction and in the realization of the reunification of our fatherland."



He said: "Today the Chinese people are making strenuous efforts to realize the four modernizations and scoring great achievements in all fields under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of China led by their wise leader Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. The Chinese Liberation Army is vigorously pushing forward the work of political and ideological education and actively unfolding the mass movement to learn from Lei Feng, the Hard-Bond Sixth Company and the No 1 Air Division, thus promoting the revolutionization and modernization of the army." He sincerely wished the Chinese people and the Chinese PLA new and greater achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction and in strengthening national defence. "We vigorously support the brotherly Chinese people and the officers and men of the Chinese People's Liberation Army in their just struggle to liberate Taiwan and reunify their motherland," he said.

The vice-minister said: "The visit to our country last May by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, wise leader of the Chinese people, constituted a new and epoch-making event in the annals of the long-standing and glorious friendship between the two countries." "The Korean people and the officers and men of the Korean People's Army will as ever fight shoulder to shoulder with their Chinese comrades-in-arms in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of socialism and communism.

In his speech, Su Yu warmly praised the magnificent achievements made by the Korean People's Army in the cause of socialist revolution and construction under the wise leadership of their great leader President Kim Il-sung.

He declared: "The Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army resolutely support the three principles and the five-point programme put forward by President Kim Il-sung for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. The question of Korea's reunification should be settled by the Korean people themselves without any foreign interference. The 'United Nations Forces Command' should be dissolved without delay and the United States must pull out all its aggressive troops and their armaments and equipment in South Korea. Any scheme to create 'two Koreas' in an attempt to perpetuate the division of Korea is doomed to failure. It is our firm belief that under the correct leadership of President Kim Il-sung and through the persevering struggle of the Korean people and army, an integral reunified Korea will surely emerge in the east of Asia."

Su Yu went on to say: "China and Korea are friendly neighbours closely related to each other like the lips and teeth, their peoples have brotherly friendship between them, and their armies are close comrades-in-arms fighting against their common enemies in one and the same trench." He noted: "The historic meeting last May between Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, wise leader of the Chinese people, and President Kim Il-sung, great leader of the Korean people, has advanced the Sino-Korean friendship to a new high.... On the way of revolution and in the struggle against our common enemies today, the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army, who always dearly cherish the friendship and solidarity between the peoples and armies of the two countries, will as always fight resolutely alongside the Korean people and the Korean People's Army for the achievement of new victories, no matter how the world situation might change."

In the course of the banquet, a repertoire of various items was presented by Korean literary and art workers. The banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of militant friendship and revolutionary solidarity between the peoples and armies of China and Korea.

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#### Visit to Military Monuments

OW191612Y Peking NCHA in English 1541 GMT 19 Aug 78 GW

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Aug (HSINHUA)--The military friendship delegation of the People's Republic of China with Su Yu as leader and Yang Te-chin as deputy leader today laid wreaths at the monument to the fallen heroes of the Korean People's Army, the Korean-Chinese Friendship Tower and the Morangong Liberation Monument.

The delegation was accompanied by Lt. General Paek Hak-nim, member of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and vice-minister of the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces; Lt. General Hwang Ch'ol-san, deputy chief of the General Staff of the People's Army, and Lu Chih-hsien, Chinese ambassador to Korea.

This morning, the Chinese delegation visited Mangyongdae, native home of the Korean people's great leader President Kim Il-sung in the company of General O Chin-u, member of the Political Committee of the KWP Central Committee and minister of the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces, and Lt. Generals Paek Hak-nim and Hwang Ch'ol-san.

#### SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

SRV, PRO OFFICIALS DISCUSS 'OVERSEAS CHINESE'

OW181746Y Peking NCHA in English 1727 GMT 18 Aug 78 GW

[Text] Hanoi, 18 Aug (HSINHUA)--The statement on settling the question of the Chinese nationals stranded on the Vietnamese side of the Sino-Vietnamese border made by Hoang Bich Son, head of the Vietnamese Government delegation, in his interview with VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY on August 17 does not fully tally with the actual situation of the negotiations, pointed out Chung Hsi-tung, leader of the Chinese Government delegation for the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations on Chinese nationals residing in Vietnam. Chung Hsi-tung made the statement in an interview with HSINHUA here today.

According to VNA, Hoang Bich Son said in his interview with the agency that "at the August 15 session, the Vietnamese side raised this clear demand: '... if the Chinese side continues blocking the checkpoints, it must let the Vietnamese side take these Hoas back to their former places of domicile, and must neither covertly nor overtly incite them to stay out and wait at the checkpoints with the aim of causing trouble to Vietnam in the border areas.'" Speaking at this session, Chinese head-delegate Chung Hsi-tung declared: 'We will agree if the Vietnamese side brings them (Hoa people) back to their previous domiciles.'

This statement of the head of the Vietnamese delegation was intended to give the impression that the leader of the Chinese Government delegation has tacitly admitted that these Chinese nationals were "instigated" by the Chinese side "to stay out and wait at the checkpoints" and that the proposal to send these Chinese nationals to their former places of domicile was put forth by the Vietnamese side and then agreed by the Chinese side.

Commenting on this VNA report, the Chinese delegation leader Chung Hsi-tung told HSINHUA: Head of the Vietnamese delegation Hoang Bich Son did not correctly express the opinion of the Chinese side. The fact is that right at the first session of the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations at the vice-foreign minister level, we urged the Vietnamese side to settle immediately the question of the Chinese nationals stranded on the Vietnamese side of the Sino-Vietnamese border. At the second session we again solemnly raised our proposal on this matter.

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He said: "It is the Chinese side who spoke first at the second session. I formally declared in my speech that 'with a view to upholding the friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples and the agreement between the Chinese and Vietnamese parties on the question of Chinese residents and to ensure positive results from our negotiations, we solemnly demand that the Vietnamese side stop at once its discrimination against and ostracism, persecution and expulsion of Chinese nationals, permit those Chinese nationals in distress who have been driven to passes along the Sino-Vietnamese border to return to their original places of residence in Vietnam and protect their proper rights and interests, including their right to livelihood, and thus create a favourable atmosphere for our negotiations.'"

Chung Hsi-tung said: "Hoang Bich Son spoke after me. He asked the Chinese side to open its passes or let the Vietnamese side send those stranded on the Vietnamese side of the Sino-Vietnamese border to their original places of residence in Vietnam. I said: 'If you send them back, it's all right. I've already made this point clear in my speech.'"

Chung Hsi-tung pointed out: "We have long advised the Chinese nationals stranded on the Vietnamese side of the Sino-Vietnamese border to return to their original places of residence. But before the second session of the negotiations the Vietnamese side, far from agreeing with our reasonable proposal, continued to expel Chinese nationals to China. Even during the second session, the Vietnamese side required the Chinese side to open its passes and let in those on the Vietnamese territory of the Sino-Vietnamese border before it agreed to take the Chinese nationals back to their original places of residence. When voicing its agreement, the Vietnamese side even brought nonsensical accusations against the Chinese side and made unreasonable requirements."

Chung Hsi-tung noted: "There is no doubt that we approve and welcome the Vietnamese action to send the Chinese nationals stranded on the Vietnamese side of the Sino-Vietnamese border to their original places of residence. But we asked the Vietnamese side to ensure the security of their person, make proper arrangements to receive and resettle them and guarantee their livelihood and employment and freedom from discrimination."

#### PRC PROPOSAL ON RESOLVING 'OVERSEAS CHINESE' ISSUE

OM190710Y Peking NCNA in English 0702 GMT 19 Aug 78 OM

[Text] Hanoi, 19 Aug (HSINHUA)--A four-point proposal for solving the question of Chinese residents in north Vietnam was submitted by Chung Hsi-tung, leader of the Chinese Government delegation, at the third session of the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations here today on the question of Chinese nationals residing in Vietnam.

In his speech, Chung Hsi-tung made the following proposals:

1. The Vietnamese side must stop forthwith its erroneous practice of discrimination against and ostracism, persecution and expulsion of Chinese residents and, in keeping with the spirit of the 1955 agreement between the two parties, create favourable conditions for their continued residence there by guaranteeing their legitimate political, economic, cultural and social rights and interests.



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2. In conformity with the spirit of the 1955 agreement between the two parties, the Vietnamese side should desist from illegal measures to coerce Chinese residents into changing their nationality. Instead, it should guide them gradually onto the course of adopting Vietnamese nationality voluntarily through patient persuasion and education. The Chinese side will, as always, continue to encourage and advise the Chinese residents to take up Vietnamese nationality on a voluntary basis. As for those people of Chinese origin who have already adopted Vietnamese nationality of their own accord, the Chinese side will, as always, respect their choice of the Vietnamese nationality. The Vietnamese side should not discriminate against them. As to those who still elect to retain their Chinese nationality, it is our hope that the Vietnamese side will guarantee their proper rights and interests.

3. As for the several thousand Chinese nationals driven by the Vietnamese side to areas in Vietnamese territory along the Sino-Vietnamese border and stranded there because they haven't gone through entry and exit formalities, the Vietnamese side should try through persuasion to send them back to their original places of residence. The Vietnamese side should publicly guarantee and take measures to effectively ensure the safety of their person and guarantee their livelihood and employment and freedom from discrimination.

4. Among the more than 160,000 people who have been driven into Chinese territory are Vietnamese citizens of Chinese origin and some Vietnamese including those of Vietnam's minority nationalities. The Vietnamese side is duty-bound to receive them back to Vietnam and should make proper arrangements for resettling them. The Chinese side is willing to discuss this question in the concrete with the Vietnamese side. [sentence as received]

As for the Chinese nationals driven back to China, the Chinese side will also provide facilities to those among them who wish to return to their original places of residence in Vietnam, and it is hoped that the Vietnamese side will make proper arrangements to receive and resettle them and do not discriminate against them.

The Chinese Government delegation leader pointed out that he would leave the question of Chinese nationals residing in south Vietnam for another occasion.

PEOPLE'S DAILY REFUTES SRV STAND ON 1955 AGREEMENT

OW191258Y Peking NCHN Domestic Service in Chinese 0725 GMT 19 Aug 78 OW

[Report on PEOPLE'S DAILY 19 August correspondent's commentary: "The Vietnamese Authorities Should Return to the Path of the 1955 Agreement"]

[Text] Peking, 19 Aug--The 19 August PEOPLE'S DAILY commentary points out: The Vietnamese authorities should return to the correct path of the 1955 agreement in order to settle the issue of Chinese nationals in Vietnam and to maintain the friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese people.

The commentary says: In a speech delivered at the second session of the negotiations, the Vietnamese delegate, indismissing the 1955 agreement between the Chinese and Vietnamese parties on the question of Chinese nationals, claimed that the "Hoa people" in north Vietnam have all become Vietnamese citizens and that "the 1955 agreement was applicable only until the Hoa people in the north adopted Vietnamese citizenship."

Regarding Chinese nationals residing in the south, he said: "The Chinese and Vietnamese parties never reached an agreement on the issue of Hoa people in south Vietnam." Therefore, "this agreement does not apply to Vietnamese of Chinese origin in south Vietnam."

The commentary continues: "The Vietnamese authorities have adopted this means to openly declare null and void the 1955 agreement signed by the Chinese and Vietnamese parties on the issue of Chinese nationals. Confession by the Vietnamese authorities of violating the 1955 agreement was not made under duress. It is also irrefutable, sound evidence of the persecution of Chinese nationals by the Vietnamese authorities. The speech by the Vietnamese delegate fully proves that the reason why it is difficult to make progress in the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations on the issue of Chinese nationals is because the Vietnamese authorities have fundamentally scrapped the 1955 agreement signed by the two parties."

The commentary says: "The 1955 agreement signed by the Chinese and Vietnamese parties is the foundation on which the Chinese and Vietnamese sides must deal with and resolve the issue of Chinese residents in Vietnam. This agreement is definitely not invalid as declared by the Vietnamese authorities. It is still valid and remains to be implemented."

The commentary points out: "On 20 March 1956 the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Workers Party wrote a letter to the CCP Central Committee agreeing with the Chinese side's 'policy on dealing with the Chinese residents in north and south Vietnam.' Therefore, the Vietnamese side's allegation that the Chinese and Vietnamese sides never reached agreement on the issue of Chinese residents in south Vietnam is not true."

Continuing, the commentary says: "The 1955 agreement signed by the two parties stresses that in order to become citizens of Vietnam, Chinese nationals in Vietnam must undergo sustained and patient ideological education as well as in accordance with their own conscience and voluntary choice. This was completely accepted by the Vietnamese side on many occasions." "It is very clear that by granting Chinese nationals in Vietnam the same rights and duties as those granted Vietnamese citizens, the Vietnamese side is aiming to create conditions for Chinese nationals to become Vietnamese citizens voluntarily."

After refuting various arguments put forward by the Vietnamese delegate in his speech at the second session of the negotiations, the commentary says: "After having violated the 1955 agreement and forced Chinese nationals to become Vietnamese citizens, you have once again negated the validity of the 1955 agreement under the so-called pretext that Chinese nationals have become Vietnamese citizens. Your cunning method of using one trick after another can never cover up your responsibilities in violating the 1955 agreement signed by the two parties."

Continuing, the commentary refutes what the Vietnamese delegate said: "In the past 20 years or more, most Chinese nationals in south Vietnam have adopted Vietnamese citizenship, becoming Vietnamese of Chinese origin. This is a historical fact." The commentary says: "May we ask the Vietnamese authorities what 'historical fact' this is? Is this the history of the Ngo Dinh Diem clique or is this your history? Or is this the same history shared by you and the Ngo Dinh Diem clique? With whom did you have diplomatic relations at that time and with whom do you have them now? Which do you recognize as the Chinese nationals in Vietnam--the Chinese who have identification cards from Taiwan and Hong Kong or the Chinese who regard the People's Republic of China as their motherland?"

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Now you are trying to prove that genuine Chinese residents have taken up Vietnamese citizenship by utilizing the fact that a handful of persons who cannot be regarded as Chinese nationals had not taken Vietnamese citizenship. What kind of logic is this? In November 1977, a Vietnamese leader, in a conversation with a Chinese leader, admitted that there are 600,000 Chinese nationals in Saigon. Why is it that less than a year later you claim that for more than 20 years, there have not been any Chinese nationals in south Vietnam, but only so-called "Vietnamese of Chinese origin"? Do you mean that your leading comrade did not speak for the Vietnamese authorities?"

In conclusion, the commentary says: "In the face of facts, all rumors, slanders, denials and arguments are futile. The longer you continue to act in this way, the more you expose yourself and the more ridiculous you become. The Vietnamese authorities' violation of the 1955 agreement signed by the two parties is the basic cause of the dispute between the two countries over the issue of Chinese nationals in Vietnam. The Vietnamese authorities must correct their attitude toward the 1955 agreement."

NCNA CORRESPONDENT REPORTS SRV CONTINUES TO EXPEL CHINESE

OW210600Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0314 GMT 21 Aug 78 OW

[NCNA correspondent's report from Tunghsing, Yuyu Kuan and Hokou]

[Text] Peking, 21 Aug--While denying that they have expelled Overseas Chinese, the Vietnamese authorities undermined the Sino-Vietnamese agreement on border control and continued to force Overseas Chinese refugees to return to China by avoiding China's border checkpoints. The refugees have been forced to sneak across rivers and use pathways.

On 12 August, 21 Overseas Chinese refugees, under armed escort of Vietnamese public security personnel, sneaked across a river at Tunghsing in Kwangsi and returned to China.

At 1800 on the same day, a truck and two small vehicles left the jail of the public security police station on Mong Cai in Quang Ninh Province. On the truck were 21 Overseas Chinese refugees who were guarded by 8 armed Vietnamese public security personnel. The small vehicles were loaded with Vietnamese cadres and public security personnel. The three vehicles were driven to the bank of the Peilun River and halted at a point more than 3 km from Peilun Bridge on the Sino-Vietnamese border. Two persons with cameras took pictures of the 21 Overseas Chinese refugees. A Vietnamese public security cadre said to them: "You wade the river here in three groups. You are not allowed to come back. Anyone who turns back will be shot at three times until you die." He also said: "After you cross into China you must not tell of your arrest in Vietnam. If you tell them of your arrest the Chinese guards will shoot you." Vietnamese personnel even forced the Overseas Chinese refugees to act as their secret agents. They said to the Chinese refugees: "After you return to China you must try to obtain information about China's military deployment and about arrangements for Overseas Chinese. You must write down the information on a piece of paper and bring it back. Later when you return from the Vietnamese side cross over to make contact with you, they will assist you in completing the procedures for returning to live in Vietnam."

After they finished speaking, more than 10 armed Vietnamese public security personnel lined up in two formations to keep an eye on the Chinese refugees who waded across the river in three groups.

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These 21 Chinese refugees came from Quang Ha and Thenan counties and Cam Pho City in Quang Ninh Province. Before they were expelled, they were detained in the Quang Ninh prison in Hong Co. They were interrogated many times and some were beaten and kicked.

On 18 August, personnel at China's Tungshing border defense checkpoint met with the Vietnamese side and protested Vietnam's continued expulsion of Overseas Chinese and exposed Vietnam's act of forcing at gunpoint these 21 Overseas Chinese refugees to sneak across the river into China.

Furthermore, 14 Overseas Chinese from Ho Chi Minh City arrived in Lao Cai township in Hoang Lien Son Province on the afternoon of 8 August and were detained by the local Public Security Department. Vietnamese public security personnel openly declared to them: "China is now Vietnam's No 1 enemy." After confiscating the Chinese refugees' money and belongings, the Vietnamese public security personnel escorted them to the Nam Khe River bank which was 1 kilometer from the Hokou Sino-Vietnamese Bridge and ordered them to board a bamboo raft to cross the border. At that time the river was rising and flowing very swiftly due to several days' rain. The bamboo raft floated down the river and was in extreme danger of capsizing. The refugees continuously called for help and were finally rescued and brought ashore by Chinese militiamen. Two days before this occurred eight Overseas Chinese refugees arrived in Lao Cai. Their money and belongings were confiscated by Vietnamese public security personnel. One of them was arrested and taken away. The other seven were forced to cross the river to return to China.

In the vicinity of the Yuyu Kuan, eight Chinese refugees were separately escorted by Vietnamese public security personnel to a hill on 10 and 11 August and were forced to return over trails to China.

RED CROSS OFFICIALS MEET WITH CHINESE 'EXPULLED' FROM SRV

OW191724Y Peking NCNA in English 1703 GMT 19 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Aug (HSINHUA)--Delegates of the League of the Red Cross societies, Kingsley Seevaratnam, regional officer for Asia and the Pacific of the league, and Sverre Kilde, director of the Disaster Preparedness Bureau of the league, wound up their visit to China and left Peking by air today.

After their arrival in Peking on August 11, they made a special trip to the Friendship Pass in Pinghsiang City, the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, and called on victimized Chinese nationals who were forcibly driven from their homes by Vietnamese authorities and were staying on the Vietnamese side of the port on the China-Vietnam border. They also visited the reception centre for returned victimized Chinese nationals in Pinghsiang City and the Ningming Overseas Chinese farm for the settlement of these victims, and inquired about the work of the Kwangsi Regional Red Cross Society in receiving returned Chinese nationals from Vietnam.

Chien Hsin-chung, president of the Chinese Red Cross Society, hosted a banquet in honour of the delegates in Peking.

CHINESE RETURNEE DESCRIBES IMPRISONMENT IN VIETNAM

OW200133Y Peking NCNA in English 0114 GMT 20 Aug 78 OW

[By NCNA correspondent]

[Text] Nanning, 19 Aug (HSINHUA)--A victimized Chinese who recently had been jailed in Lang Son, Vietnam, and returned here, has given a first-hand account of the mass persecution of Chinese residents by the Vietnamese authorities.



His exposure gives the lie to Hanoi's assertion in the current Sino-Vietnamese talks on the question of the Chinese residents that persecution and expulsion of Chinese is something which "the Vietnamese side has never done." After ten days in Lang Son prison, the victimized Chinese, Huang Chieh, suffered from a brain concussion, internal injuries in the abdomen, contusion over the scapula and skin disease on the thighs, in addition to conjunctivitis and tracheitis. He is terribly thin and weak.

Huang Chieh said that as far as he knew, there were still many Chinese languishing in prisons in Vietnam. He found out from the Vietnamese public security personnel who interrogated him that more than 100 Chinese were being held in Lang Son prison alone. The Chinese victims were subjected to inhuman treatment and frequently beaten up.

A middle school student, Huang Chieh lived in Ho Chi Minh City. His father is a driver and his mother did some petty trade with a capital of less than 200 dong. He himself worked in his spare time to help his family out. Earlier this year, Huang Chieh was called up in the war of aggression against Kampuchea. He decided to dodge the draft and go back to China. He was caught on the way together with four other Chinese including Yang Ying-ming and Ho Pao-feng and his wife. They were thrown into prison in Lang Son.

The first thing he was ordered to do in prison was to fill a form about himself and his family. Vietnamese public security men told him to write in the form: "The Chinese Government uses the Chinese nationals (in Vietnam) as political tools to create obstacles in Vietnam's way to socialism." He refused and was sent to cell No 11. There, some toughs first hit and kicked him and then lashed out at him with an iron chain wrapped with cloth for more than ten minutes until he lost consciousness.

The prison authorities had taken a photograph of him and forced him to sign the form and fix his fingerprint on it.

30 persons were confined in his cell of less than 20 square metres. They slept on stone-paved decks without bedding or mosquito nets. They even had no mats to sleep on. There was no toilet. They were fed two meals a day which consisted of some cooked dough with a pinch of salt. Each received a jug of water a day. No water was provided for washing.

Throughout the 10 days of confinement, Huang Chieh had not washed his face or body once. Soon he had sores on his scalp and skin disease on his thighs. Huang Chieh told this correspondent: "Those people in Hanoi treat us Chinese like ants, not humans. They don't even blink their eyes when a Chinese died of beating, starvation or disease before them."

On the third day of his imprisonment, he heard someone in the next cell (cell No 12) report in Vietnamese: "There is another dead." The dead was soon removed.

Ten days of prison life made Huang Chieh a thoroughly sick man with many bruises. The four Chinese victims arrested with him are still in prison. Huang Chieh ended by saying that like the many other returned Chinese victims, he strongly wanted the Vietnamese authorities to stop at once their brutalities, set all the imprisoned Chinese victims free and never persecute and expel Chinese residents in Vietnam again.

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CAMBODIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS SRV CLAIM ON WAY ISLAND

OW201302Y Peking NCNA in English 1209 GMT 20 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Aug (HSINHUA)--"Way Island and its nearby waters have always been under the jurisdiction of Kampuchea. Historical facts and official documents of various periods show clearly too, that since ancient times, Way Island and the waters off it are Kampuchean territorial sea and area." This was said in an authorized statement of a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of Democratic Kampuchea today, announced Radio Democratic Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese paper NHAN DAN on July 15 described Way Island as Vietnamese territory. "This is a despicable scheme aimed at creating a pretext for aggression against Kampuchea, and intrusion into Way and other islands, territorial waters and territory of the country," the statement says.

The statement warns the Vietnamese authorities that should they continue the policy of aggression, expansion and annexation towards Kampuchea, they will meet a more ignominious failure.

Radio Kampuchea Commentary

OW191718Y Peking NCNA in English 1653 GMT 19 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Aug (HSINHUA)--Radio Democratic Kampuchea in a commentary today pointed out that Way Island is a Kampuchean island since ancient times. The claim made by the Vietnamese island only betrays the aggressive features of the Vietnamese authorities.

The commentary said that Vietnam has wild ambitions and for many years it has wanted to annex Kampuchean territories and to include Kampuchea into the "Indochina federation" under its control. In order to realize these ambitions, the Vietnamese authorities have tried by hook or by crook to annex Kampuchea. Thus Vietnamese armed forces occupied the island from the end of May to the beginning of June in 1975 immediately after the war with the United States ended.

The occupation, the commentary said, had caused concern among friendly countries in all continents as evidenced by their condemnations of Vietnamese aggression. Having a guilty conscience and unable to find any reasons to justify its actions, Vietnam was forced to withdraw its troops from Way Island in August, 1975.

The commentary said that history and many documents in various periods have proved clearly that Way Island and the sea near its coast belong to Kampuchea. This was admitted by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry in a document dated April 7, 1978. But on July 15, 1978 NHAN DAN carried an article, later echoed by Radio Hanoi, claiming sovereignty over the island. This contradiction only serves to show the aggressive intentions of the Vietnamese authorities.

In conclusion, the commentary warned that if the Vietnamese authorities dare to invade Way Island and other islands of Kampuchea, they will surely be condemned by international opinion and will suffer heavier defeat.

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#### EUROPE

#### CHAIRMAN HUA VISITS ROMANIAN OIL EQUIPMENT PLANT

OW181422Y Peking NCNA in English 1412 GMT 18 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Ploiesti, 18 Aug (HSINHUA)--Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and his party paid a visit this morning to Romania's largest oil equipment plant in Ploiesti, 70 kilometres north of Bucharest. He was accompanied by Prime Minister M. Manescu on the occasion.

After taking a round of two workshops, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng told Ion Ciresi, member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and first secretary of Irahova County, at which the plant is located: "Your plant has played an active role in developing the Romanian petroleum industry and made an important contribution to the Sino-Romanian friendship."

China began to import this plant's equipment in 1965. It has placed an order with the plant for 50 rigs this year. Formerly the plant could build only 4,000-metre drills. It now makes 8,000-metre ones. The plant, with 13,000 workers and staff members, is one of the three such plants in Romania. Last year it increased its output by 18 percent over 1976. It went on to overfulfill its plan by three percent in the first half of this year.

Before leaving the plant, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng requested the leaders of the plant to convey his greetings and the greetings of the Chinese Government and people to the workers of the plant.

Huge crowds of flag waving and cheering workers and people from neighbouring districts thronged the roadside and gave the Chinese visitors a rousing welcome when the Chinese leader and his party visited the plant.

On the road from the capital to Ploiesti, the motorcade of the Chinese visitors drove past towns and villages on the fertile plain north of Bucharest. At every town and village, people came out to the roadside to greet the Chinese guests. They held miniature flags, flowers or scarfs in their hands and waved and cheered "Ceausescu--Hua Kuo-feng! Ceausescu--Hua Kuo-feng!"

#### HUA VISITS BRASOV COUNTY TRACTOR FACTORY

OW181935Y Peking NCNA in English 1920 GMT 18 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Brasov, 18 Aug (HSINHUA)--Chairman Hua Kuo-feng made a trip this afternoon to the Brasov Tractor Works, 1977 winner of socialist emulation in Romania.

Chairman Hua was given a rousing welcome when he arrived at the works in the company of Romanian Prime Minister M. Manescu. 2,000 workers lining the road leading from the entrance to the main building of the works waved miniature national flags of China and Romania and flowers and cheered: "Hurrah! Hurrah!" Two workers, a woman and a man, presented bouquets to the Chinese chairman.

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Vasile Sechel, general director of the works, gave a general introduction on the production and history of the works and showed the Chinese chairman models of the tractors produced by the works. He told Chairman Hua that the works had today 12,000 workers and staff members and 70 percent of the works' products were exported to 84 countries. It also had assembly lines in a number of countries.

Chairman Hua was then shown round the motor and assembly workshops of the works which was situated north of Bucharest. Chairman Hua watched with great interest the various processes of production in the two workshops.

He also reviewed a fleet of tractors, bulldozers, automobiles and other industrial and agricultural machines manufactured by the works and other plants of Romania, which drove down the main road of the works.

At the end of the visit, Chairman Hua wrote in the works' book of honour. "The tractors manufactured by your works have made an important contribution to the agricultural mechanization in Romania. I express my sincere congratulations and wish you still more brilliant successes in the future. Long live Sino-Romanian friendship!"

The general director of the works presented a tractor model to Chairman Hua. Chairman Hua, receiving the gift, said: "Thank you." He asked the general director to convey his greetings to all the workers and their families.

When leaving the works, Chairman Hua was given a warm send-off by the workers.

On his way from Ploiesti to Brasov this afternoon, Chairman Hua was warmly greeted by the people gathering on both sides of the road. Some 50,000 people of the city of Brasov lined the road leading from the border of the city to the tractor works to welcome the Chinese leader.

Accompanying Chairman Hua were Gheorghe Dumitrache, member of the RCP Central Committee, first secretary of the RCP Brasov County Committee and chairman of the People's Council of Brasov County; and Ioan Draghici, first secretary of the Brasov Municipal Committee of the RCP and mayor of the city.

The Chinese chairman was also accompanied on the visit by his party including Chi Teng-kuei, Chao Tzu-yang and Huang Hua.

#### County Committee Banquet

OW182220Y Peking NCNA in English 2206 GMT 18 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Brasov, 18 Aug (HSINHUA) --Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and his party were honoured at a banquet in Brasov, north of Bucharest, this evening. On their way to Brasov, the Chinese guests were greeted by tens of thousands of people lining the road. The banquet took place in the "Army House" Hotel. It was hosted by the Brasov County Committee of the Romanian Communist Party. The banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. Artistes of the county presented Romanian and Chinese songs and music.

Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP and prime minister, was present at the banquet.



Chairman Hua Kuo-feng proposed a toast to the friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Romania, to the prosperity of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and to the health of President N. Ceausescu and Prime Minister M. Manescu.

Prime Minister M. Manescu gave a toast to fresh successes for the Chinese Communist Party, to the great friendship and victory of the two parties, two countries and two peoples, and to the health of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

Proposing a toast at the banquet, G. Dumitrache, first secretary of the RCP Brasov County Committee and chairman of the county People's Council, expressed heartfelt and warm welcome to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on behalf of the committee, the council and all party members and citizens of the county.

"The labouring people of Brasov County feel greatly honoured and rejoiced that Chairman Hua's itinerary in Romania includes Brasov County," he pointed out, "Brasov County has witnessed rapid social-economic development in the years of socialism. Profound and continuous changes have taken place in the work and life of the people of the county and the level of their material and spiritual life."

He said that at present the labouring people of the county were carrying out extensive and creative activities in order to fully implement the resolutions of the Eleventh National Congress of the Romanian Communist Party and the national conference of the party in December last year and the important instructions of Comrade N. Ceausescu.

Like the people of the whole country, he said, all the labouring people of Brasov County were filled with heartfelt admiration for the remarkable achievements made by the great Chinese people in the economic, social and other fields under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by the esteemed Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

He pointed out: "We are pleased to see that some enterprises in Brasov County have made their contributions to the strengthening of economic and scientific and technological cooperation between the peoples of Romania and China. These enterprises have maintained long and ever more effective ties with a number of economic units of the People's Republic of China."

On behalf of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, Chi Teng-kuei, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and vice-premier, made a toast. Excerpts follow:

"After visiting your capital Bucharest, we are exceptionally pleased today to visit and tour the industrialized and beautiful Brasov County. The industrious and hospitable people of Brasov have welcomed us with warm comradeship.

"We are glad to see that the fraternal Romanian people have registered admirable achievements in Bucharest and Ploiesti as well as in the tractor works we have just visited, and the people and working class of Brasov have made important contributions to these achievements.

"The great achievements made by the Romanian people are the outcome of firmly implementing the policy of independence and adhering to the socialist road. It is because that you have a good party, a good people and a good working class.

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We are confident that the current friendly visit by Chairman Hua to your country and his talks with Comrade Ceausescu will not only open up new vistas for the friendship and cooperation between China and Romania but also provide a still better future for the friendly exchanges between the people of Brasov and the Chinese people."

Present at the banquet were Chao Tzu-yang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CCP, first secretary of the Szechwan Provincial Committee of the CCP and chairman of the revolutionary committee of Szechwan Province; and Huang Hua, member of the Central Committee of the CCP, and minister of foreign affairs.

Present was also Ioan Draghici, first secretary of the Brasov Municipal Committee of the RCP and mayor of the city.

#### CHAIRMAN HUA, PRESIDENT CEAUSESCU CONCLUDE OFFICIAL TALKS

OW181842Y Peking NCNA in English 1820 GMT 18 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Aug (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council, and N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, concluded their official talks here today. Present at this morning's talks were those who had taken part in the previous sessions.

The talks proceeded in an earnest and friendly atmosphere. The two leaders exchanged opinions on how to further strengthen Sino-Romanian friendship and cooperation. Both of them agreed that great potentialities could be tapped in enhancing such friendship and cooperation, and that prospects were bright.

The two leaders expressed satisfaction at the growing fraternal friendship, militant unity and cooperation between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Romania. They decided to further deepen such friendship and such cooperation on the basis of mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit, mutual aid and proletarian internationalist unity.

Both leaders stressed that firm solidarity between the two parties played a decisive role in ensuring Sino-Romanian revolutionary friendship and the growth of cooperation in various fields between the two countries.

They were determined to go on developing and expanding multi-cooperation between the two countries and two peoples, and to frequently exchange the experience in socialist construction.

The two sides expressed satisfaction at the ever-growing bilateral trade and economic and technological cooperation. They believed that there would be a bigger expansion of such trade and cooperation in the coming years than in the past few years.

They gave special weight to the long-term economic and technological cooperation agreement signed last May when President N. Ceausescu visited China and to the agreements and protocols to be signed during Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's current visit to Romania.

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They decided to develop cooperation in industrial production in order to tap the growing economic and technological potentialities of the two countries. They decided to increase Sino-Romanian scientific and technological cooperation, especially in the research in modern science and technology.

They were pleased with the successes achieved by the two countries in developing cooperation in culture, education, the press, broadcasting, television, tourism and physical culture. They agreed to achieve still greater success in these fields to enhance the understanding and friendship between the two peoples.

During the talks, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng briefed President N. Ceausescu on China's domestic situation since the president's May visit. He said the political and economic situation in China was now growing better and better. It was possible to speed up the development of national economy in fulfilling the modernization of industry, agriculture, science and technology, and national defence.

President N. Ceausescu briefed the Chinese chairman on the tremendous efforts made by the Romanian people to carry out the decisions of the RCP Eleventh Congress and last year's national conference of the RCP, and to implement the programme of building Romania into a socialist society of all-round development and of pressing ahead towards communism. He also described Romania's success in fulfilling the current five-year plan, in achieving a prosperous economy and society, and in raising the level of people's life.

The two leaders exchanged their opinions about the present international situation on a wide scale. They had a discussion on the intensifying tendency of redividing the world into spheres of influence, on the danger of a new war, and on the struggles of the people of various countries to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, to oppose any form of domination and diktat, and to win and defend national independence and sovereignty.

The chairman and the president reaffirmed their desire for strengthening Sino-Romanian cooperation in international activities.

The two sides expressed full satisfaction at the great success achieved by the current visit of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and his meeting and talks with President N. Ceausescu.

#### COOPERATION, OTHER AGREEMENTS SIGNED IN BUCHAREST

OW210919Y Peking NCNA in English 0904 GMT 21 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Aug (HSINHUA)--An agreement between the governments of China and Romania on the establishment of a Sino-Romanian intergovernmental committee on economic and technological cooperation and eight other agreements and protocols were signed here this morning.

The signing marks a new development in the economic and technological cooperation between the two countries.

The two sides also exchanged this morning instruments of ratification of the long-term agreement on economic and technological cooperation signed last May, and signed certificates on the exchange of instruments of ratification of the agreement on consular affairs.

Chinese Vice-Premier Chi Teng-kuei and Romanian First Deputy Prime Minister G. Oprea, on behalf of their respective governments, signed the agreement on the establishment of an intergovernmental committee on economic and technological cooperation between the two governments, the protocol on cooperation in production and technology, the agreement on scientific and technological cooperation, the protocol on exchange of engineering technicians and students and the protocol on trade in the year 1979.

The agreement on the establishment of a Sino-Romanian intergovernmental committee on economic and technological cooperation points out that considering the achievements and experience gained by the two countries in socialist construction and economic and technological cooperation between the two countries, the two governments had decided to conclude this agreement to make the most effective use of the growing economic and technological force of the two countries and promote economic and technological cooperation between them.

The protocol on cooperation in production and technology stipulates that both sides base such cooperation on the principles of equality and mutual benefit, of each supplying the other with what it needs and of friendship and mutual aid.

The two sides today also signed agreements and protocols on cooperation in tourism and animal and plant quarantine.

Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei signed these documents on behalf of their governments. In addition, the ocean transport companies of the two countries have also signed agreements on opening liner routes.

Attending the signing ceremony on the Romanian side were: C. Burtica, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; S. Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP and foreign ministers; V. Musat, secretary of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the RCP; V. Pungan, member of the Central Committee of the RCP and chief of the group of advisers to the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; I. Avram, member of the Central Committee of the RCP and minister of machine-building; F. Dumitrescu, member of the Central Committee of the RCP and ambassador to China; C. Cancea, vice-foreign minister; and I. Stoian, vice-minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

Present on the Chinese side were: Chao Tzu-yang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, first secretary of the Szechwan provincial party committee and chairman of the Szechwan Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Chang Yau-tzu, alternate member of the CCP Central Committee, deputy director of the General Office of the CCP Central Committee and first deputy director of the Central Security Bureau; Chiao Shih, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; Yu Chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Chen Chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; Sun Yu-yu, vice-minister of the First Ministry of Machine Building Industry; and Li Ting-chuan, Chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Romania.

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CHAIRMAN HUA TOURS COOPERATIVE ON BLACK SEA COAST

OW201412Y Peking NCNA in English 1337 GMT 20 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Constanta, 20 Aug (HSINHUA)--Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and his party this morning visited the Cumpana Agricultural Cooperative, southwest of this city, and then left here for Bucharest by special plane.

Thousands of people thronged the entrance of the cooperative and the road leading to the airport to greet and see off the Chinese guests. They clapped hands, waved flags and flowers, and cheered: "Hurrah! Hurrah!"

At the agricultural cooperative, the Chinese chairman viewed an exhibition of vegetables and fruit, and inspected the co-op's luxuriant maize crop. The co-op has 820 hectares of land sown to maize, harvesting an average yield of 6,800 kilogrammes per hectare. Sixty percent of the co-op's income comes from crop-farming, the rest from livestock-breeding.

The Chinese guests then paid a visit to the co-op's cattle farm, which raises 1,100 head of cows and oxen.

Before leaving the co-op, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng wrote in the visitors' book:

"Dear comrades of the Cumpana cooperative, I wish you greater and greater success in developing modern agriculture. Long live the friendship between the peoples of China and Romania!"

The Chinese guests were accompanied by Prime Minister M. Manescu on their visit to the cooperative and on their return journey to Bucharest.

Banquet Honors Delegation

OW192055Y Peking NCNA in English 2038 GMT 19 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Constanta, 19 Aug (HSINHUA)--Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and his party were guests of honour at a banquet given here this evening by the Constanta County Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and the County People's Council.

The banquet took place in the White Horse Hotel at the well-known "Neptune" health resort on the Black Sea coast. It proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. A rich programme of Romanian national songs, music and dances were presented at the banquet.

Prime Minister M. Manescu, who accompanied the Chinese guests on their visit to Constanta, was present at the banquet.

Proposing a toast at the banquet, Ion Tudor, first secretary of the Constanta County Committee of the RCP and chairman of the County People's Council, said that all Communist Party members and working people in the county warmly welcomed Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the other Chinese guests. "Under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party," he said, "the working people have radically changed the economic, social and natural look of the county. Today they are selflessly working for the implementation of the decisions of the RCP Eleventh Congress and national conference and carrying out Comrade N. Ceausescu's instructions." "We will make the Black Sea coast still more modern and beautiful," he said.



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Chao Tzu-yang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, first secretary of the Szechwan Provincial Committee of the CCP and chairman of the revolutionary committee of Szechwan Province, gave a toast at the banquet.

On behalf of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the other Chinese guests, he extended sincere thanks and good wishes to Prime Minister M. Manescu, to First Secretary I. Tudor and to the people of Constanta.

Under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade N. Ceausescu, he said: The people in Constanta have worked hard and turned the county which had virtually no industry before into a region with thriving industry and agriculture and turned the town of Constanta into a prosperous harbour.

"The Chinese people know Constanta well," he said, "for it serves as a tie of friendship between China and Romania. Merchantmen of our two countries frequent this harbour, conveying materials needed by our two sides as well as fraternal friendship to our two peoples. During the current visit to Romania by Chairman Hua, our two sides will sign an agreement on opening scheduled sailings between harbours of the two countries."

Earlier this evening, Chairman Hua and his party drove round sightseeing on the Black Sea coast. Thousands of vacationing working people lined the road to clap and wave to the Chinese guests.

Present at this evening's banquet were Chi Teng-kuei, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council; and Huang Hua, member of the Central Committee of the CCP and minister of foreign affairs; and others.

Attending the banquet were also Gheorghe Trandafir, first secretary of the Constanta Municipal Committee of the RCP and major of the city, and Sebastian Ulmeanu, commander of the Romanian Navy, and other local leaders.

CHAIRMAN HUA RECEIVES CHINESE PERSONNEL IN ROMANIA

OW201657Y Peking NCNA in English 1643 GMT 20 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, August 20 (HSINHUA)--Chairman Hua Kuo-feng urged the Chinese Embassy personnel and other comrades working in Romania to "continue to work hard and make contributions to the strengthening of Sino-Romanian friendship".

Receiving these comrades at the Chinese Embassy here this afternoon, Chairman Hua also encouraged them to study hard the language of their residing country.

The Chairman had a photograph taken with all the comrades received.

Present on the occasion were Comrades Chi Teng-kuei and Chao Tzu-yang.

NCNA CONDEMNS CHIANG PERSECUTION OF TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS

OW180816Y Peking NCNA in English 0710 GMT 18 Aug 78 CW

[Text] Peking, 18 Aug (HSINHUA)--"A new wave of political persecution is sweeping the entire island of Taiwan," says a report from Taiwan in commenting on the increasingly ruthless persecution of Taiwan compatriots by the Chiang Ching-kuo clique.

Since the beginning of last year, the Chiang Ching-kuo clique has used the full resources of its propaganda machinery to spread lies about what they term "communist infiltration" so that these lies can be used as an excuse to persecute Taiwan compatriots. The Chiang clique has also expanded its police force and increased its police equipment.

According to Taiwan press reports, 650 police officers were added to the Taipei force alone last year and troops have been called in to "support the police force." The so-called "Taiwan provincial government" allotted funds for more than one thousand motor vehicles for police, which have also installed television equipment and computers to raise "efficiency in detection" and have plans to buy 17 helicopters to form a "modernized police force of the air" to "deal with mass riots." Last January, the Chiang clique staged an "anti-riot" exercise attended by tens of thousands of police to test "their ability to deal with contingencies."

Though promising that people "can speak their mind freely," the Chiang Ching-kuo clique ruthlessly suppress the media and people who dare to criticize its dark rule. At the beginning of last year, shortly after the information office of the puppet executive Yuan openly declared the "lifting of the ban on freedom of speech," a Taiwan monthly was ordered to suspend publication for one year because it had refuted the traitorous comments carried by the Chiang clique's mouthpiece CENTRAL DAILY NEWS to the effect that "it may not be bad to split (the country)." In August last year, the Chiang clique systematically and deliberately rallied a group whose task was to attack through the mass media those writers of "native literature" which describe the life of the Taiwan labouring people. They vilified the writers, calling them "crafty and dangerous elements." Last January, two compatriots in Taipei who expressed dissatisfaction at the use of patients for experiments in public hospitals were arrested by the police on charges of being "communist agents."

The investigation bureau of the Chiang clique's "Ministry of Justice" recently announced that it had brought to light 35 cases of "communist espionage" and arrested 39 people in 1977. In fact arrests made on false charges far surpassed this number. An Overseas Chinese journal published in the United States revealed that the number of students secretly arrested in Tamkang College of Arts and Sciences alone last November amounted to over one hundred.

Furthermore there have been reports that many innocent Taiwan compatriots imprisoned as political prisoners have been tortured to death or maimed.

The Chiang clique's fascist rule has evoked strong opposition from the people who openly denounce the clique for such atrocities.

## YEH CHIEN-YING PRESIDES AT MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR WANG CHENG

OW201425Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1738 GMT 19 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Aug--Comrade Wang Cheng, member of the CCP Central Committee, member of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, minister of the Fourth Ministry of Machine-Building, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese PLA and director of the fourth department of the headquarters of the General Staff, died of cancer in Peking on 13 August 1978 at the age of 70.

A memorial service for the late Comrade Wang Cheng was held at the auditorium of the Papaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries on the afternoon of 19 August. A portrait of Comrade Wang Cheng hung above a casket containing his ashes which was draped with the flag of the CCP.

Wreaths were presented by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the CCP Central Committee. Prior to his departure from Peking, Chairman Hua asked Comrade Yang Yung to convey his sincere sympathy to Chin Yen, widow of the late Comrade Wang Cheng, and his children. There were also wreaths presented by Vice Chairmen Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing as well as other leading comrades of the party, the government and the army, including Liu Po-cheng, Chi Teng-kuei, Yu Chiu-li, Chen Yung-kuei, Nieh Jung-chen, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Chen Mu-hua, Chen Yun, and Su Yu.

Vice Chairmen Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping and Wang Tung-hsing, and Comrades Wei Kuo-ching, Fang I, Su Chen-hua, Chang Ting-fa, Chen Hsi-lien, Keng Piao, Nieh Jung-chen, Li Ching-chuan, Wang Chen, Ku Mu and Kang Shih-en attended the memorial service and expressed sincere sympathy to the widow of the late Comrade Wang Cheng and their children. Vice Chairman Yeh Chien-ying presided over the memorial meeting and Vice Premier Wang Chen delivered a memorial speech.

The memorial speech said that Comrade Wang Cheng was a founder of the central Soviet area and of telecommunications work in our army, a pioneer and outstanding leader of China's electronics industry, and staunch proletarian revolutionary fighter. He devoted his entire life to the revolutionary cause of the Chinese people. For a long time he led the communications work and electronics industry of our party and army, and made great contributions to China's electronics technology and other most advanced branches of science. He was an outstanding leading cadre of our party who was both Red and expert. The death of Comrade Wang Cheng is a great loss to our party and army. We deeply grieve over his death.

Comrade Wang Cheng, a native of Wuchin County in Kiangsu Province, joined the revolution in 1930 and became a member of the Chinese Communist Party in 1934. He was head of the first radio station, personally appointed by Chairman Mao and Commander in Chief Chu Te, and took part in the world-famous 25,000-li Long March. During the Red Army period, he was radio battalion [ta tui 1129 7130] commander of the headquarters, commander of a radio column [tsung tui 4920 7130] and director of the Communications Liaison Bureau of the Military Commission. In the difficult days of revolution, he overcame difficulties arising from shortages of material, technique and equipment, and devoted himself to developing our army's telecommunications, training the contingent of radio operators, and struggling against the enemy via radio, thus paving the way for Chairman Mao to command the Red Army, to smash Chiang Kai-shek's "encirclement" of the central Soviet area and break through the blockade during the Long March. At the crucial moment when Chang Kuo-tao betrayed the party Central Committee, split the Red Army and prevented it from marching to the north to fight against the Japanese aggressors, radio contact was cut off and Comrade Wang Cheng personally handled the radio transmitter to contact the 2d Front Army and convey Chairman Mao's orders, thus smashing Chang Kuo-tao's conspiracy and helping the 2d and 4th front armies push north to join forces with the central Red Army.



During the war of resistance against Japanese aggression and the liberation war, he was director and political commissar of the No 3 bureau and also deputy chief of the Operation Department of the Military Commission. Upholding the spirit of self-reliance, he mobilized the masses to produce communications equipment by themselves and overcome difficulties caused by the Kuomintang's blockade. He was highly praised by Chairman Mao for his efforts to organize and expand our army's signal units. He also made contributions to establishing signal communications between the party Central Committee and other revolutionary bases, expanding the signal communications of our party's underground radio stations, building the first radio broadcasting station in our liberated area and developing our army's meteorological undertakings. Comrade Wang Cheng was an outstanding technical expert of our party and also an outstanding commander and political worker who had distinguished himself in winning victories in the war against Japanese aggression and the people's liberation war.

After nationwide liberation, he became director of the Directorate-General of Telecommunications, secretary of the party committee and vice minister of the Ministry of Telecommunications, director of the Communication Department of the CCP Military Commission and director of the Telecommunications Industrial Bureau, director of the Signal Corps of the Chinese PLA, deputy director of the fifth Research Institute of the Ministry of National Defense and member of the National Defense Council. He worked hard, did his best and achieved outstanding results in restoring and developing posts and telecommunications work, creating China's new electronic industry, training and building contingents of technicians of electronic science and promoting the latest in electronic technology.

Comrade Wang Cheng was a fine member of the Communist Party of China. He had profound proletarian feelings toward great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and Chairman Chu Te. In the intraparty line struggles, Comrade Wang Cheng loyally implemented and defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Particularly in the 10th and 11th line struggles within the party, he was steadfast in the face of false charges and cruel persecution by the Lin Biao antiparty clique and the "gang of four" and persevered in struggle, displaying the determined, revolutionary will and lofty aspirations of a communist. In his struggles against the Lin Biao antiparty clique, Comrade Wang Cheng received support and thoughtful care from Chairman Mao and Premier Chou. This further strengthened his determination to struggle for the defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Comrade Wang Cheng was a dauntless fighter in the struggle against Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

Comrade Wang Cheng heartily supported the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and resolutely adhered to the strategic policy decision of grasping the key link and running the country well set forth by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and worked diligently and with immense enthusiasm. When he was seriously ill, he overcame his pain with amazing will, persistently studying and working till his last breath.

Comrade Wang Cheng diligently served the people throughout his life and was deeply trusted by the party and respected by the masses. Comrade Wang Cheng was elected a member of the party Central Committee at the 10th and 11th party congresses. He was also elected deputy to the first, second and third National People's Congresses. Comrade Wang Cheng dedicated his whole life to revolution, fighting and serving the people. As we cherish the memory of Comrade Wang Cheng, we must learn from his fine qualities of complete loyalty to the party, the people and the revolution, of setting strict demands on himself, keeping to party principle, fully abiding by party discipline and following party decisions. We must learn from him his attitude of determined study of science and technology, of combining theory with practice and of seeking truth from facts and his persistence in continuing the revolution and overcoming difficulties and seeking the highest professional competence. We must learn from him his revolutionary style of being open and aboveboard, selfless, honest, just and daring to struggle.

We must learn from him his consideration of the overall situation and perseverance in promoting unity. We must learn from his good manner of working hard and living plainly, being approachable, keeping close contact with the masses, showing concern for comrades, being good at uniting scientific and technical personnel and daring to make criticism and self-criticism.

Comrade Wang Cheng has left us forever. We should turn our grief into power, hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao, firmly implement the line of the 11th party congress, penetratingly expose and criticize the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and work hard to speed up the revolutionization and modernization of our army, rapidly develop the electronic industry with a high standard of quality and fulfill the general task in the new period under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua.

Wreaths were also presented by the General Office of the CCP Central Committee, the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee, the Ministry of National Defense, the State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission, the State Capital Construction Commission, the State Scientific and Technological Commission, the various departments of the Machine Building Industry, the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, the General Office of the State Council, the political work group of the State Council, the Broadcasting Affairs Administrative Bureau, the PLA leadership organizations, the military regions, the PLA service arms, the National Defense Scientific and Technological Commission, the National Defense Industries Office, the Academy of Military Sciences, the military academy, the political academy, the logistics academy, the general office of the CCPPC Military Commission, the academies, departments and bureaus under the Fourth Ministry of Machine Building, the departments and bureaus of the PLA General Staff, the Peking municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, the Peking Garrison Command, the Kiangsu provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the Wuchin County CCP and revolutionary committees. Also attending the memorial service were: Responsible persons of the departments concerned of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council Teng Tien-tao, Hu Yao-pang, Ku Ming, Yuan Pao-hua, Han Kuang, Chiang Nan-hsiang, Chou Tzu-chien, Liu Wei, Lu Tung, Chien Min, Wang Tzu-kang, Liu Pei-jung, Liu Yin, Chi I-ting, Li Chao-chi, Chang Ting, Li Chih-chung, Kao Chun, Wang Shih-kuang, Sun Chun-jen, Li Kuang, Wang Tsung-chin, Chiang Chung-ching, Ho Hu-sheng, Shen Chung-i, Chang Chen, Chai Shu-fan, Sung Jen-chiung, Chu Chun-ho, Wu Ching-tung, Su Ching, Chang Hsiang-shan, and Liu Ping-yen.

Also attending were: Responsible persons of all PLA departments Yang Yung, Liang Pi-yeh, Wang Ping, Chang Tsai-chien, Li Ta, Wang Shang-jung, Ho Cheng-wen, Wu Hsiu-chuan, Chih Hao-tien, Hsu Li-ching, Fu Chung, Huang Yu-kun, Yen Chin-sheng, Ho Cheng, Chang Ling-pin, Jao Cheng-hsi, Li Yuan, Chang Ju-kuang, Sun Hung-chen, Tsao Ssu-ming, Li Yao, Li Chen, Tan Cheng, Huang Ko-cheng, Fu Chiu-tao, Sun I, Li Yao-wen, Hung Hsueh-chih, Chou Tai-ho, Tsou Chia-hua, Cheng Han-tao, Sung Shih-lun, Yang Kuo-yu, Kao Hou-liang, Tsao Li-huai, Sung Cheng-chih, Chin Ju-pai, Li Shui-ching, Chung Han-hua, Wang Liu-sheng, Chen Tsai-tao, Lu Cheng-tsao, Li Jen-lin, Tuan Su-chuan, Hsieh Ming, Chen Man-yuan, Li Chu-kuei, Fu Chung-pi, Wu Lieh, Hsiao Hung-ta, Kung Yuan, Tai Ching-yuan, Chang Cheng-kuang, Chiang Wen, Peng Ching-yun, Chu Pei-yung, Sun Yu-heng and Li Wen-chang. Also, responsible persons of the Peking municipal CCP and revolutionary committees Chia Ting-san and Yeh Lin.

Also attending were: Comrade Wang Cheng's friends Kang Ko-ching, Lo Ching-chang, Liu Chih-han, Chu Mu-chih, Feng Hsuan, Li I-mang, Tung Hsiao-peng, Chen Yeh-ping, Wang Shou-tao, Yuan Jen-yuan, Chu Hsueh-fan, Jung I-jen, Li Jen-chun, Chang Yen, Sung Yang-chu, Chou Feng-ming, Chao Tsang-pi, Yu Sang, Cheng Tzu-hua, Li Chiang, Tang Ko, Cheng Tien-hsiang, Hsiao Han, Chien Chih-kuang, Chao Wen-pu, Yeh Fei, Chang Ching-fu, Li Pao-hua, Yao I-lin, Liu Hsi-yao, Huang Chen, Chiang I-chen, Chien Hsin-chung, Sung Chih-kuang, Feng Wen-pin, Hsiao Hsien-fa, Tseng San, Chang Jui-hua, Hsiung Tien-ching, Cho Lin, Lin Yueh-chin, Hsueh Ming, Huang Chieh, Chen Tsung-ying, Fu Ya, Peng Ju, Chou Tung-ping, Fan Chin-chen, Chao Lan-hsiang, Chien Hsueh-sen, Liu Shao-wen, Kuang Fu-chao, Li Mao-chih, Kung Tsung-chou, Cheng Chun, Chia Lu-feng, Kao Fu-yu, Chin Tao, Lu Hung, Chao Wei-huan, Chou Hsueh-tseng,

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Wang Shu, Wei Ming-i, Hu Han-chuan, Tung Chih-peng, Tu Shou-o, Liang Shou-pan, Sun Chia-tung, Li Ping, Li Chi-hua, Pai Chung-yu, Tu Tso-chao, Keng Hsi-hsiang, Chen Shih-wu, Wang Shu-tang, Hsia Yun-cheng and Li Yen-tien. Also attending the memorial service were 1,200 representatives of cadres, workers and fighters of the Fourth Ministry of Machine Building and the PLA leadership organizations, the navy and the air force.

On the afternoon of 17 August, Vice Chairmen Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping and Wang Tung-hsing and other party and state leaders, leading members of the departments concerned of the party Central Committee, the State Council and the Chinese PLA, friends of Comrade Wang Cheng and 700 representatives from the Fourth Ministry of Machine Building and the PLA General Staff Headquarters and other departments went to the PLA general hospital to pay their last respects to the remains of Comrade Wang Cheng. When Comrade Wang Cheng was seriously ill, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien, Yu Chiu-li, Chang Ting-fa, Chen Hsi-lien, Keng Piao, Chen Mu-hua, Chen Yun, Wang Chen, Kang Shih-en, Su Yu and other leaders went to the hospital to see him.

#### NPC STANDING COMMITTEE MAKES APPOINTMENTS, CONCLUDES SESSION

##### Appointments and Dismissals

OW181248Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1229 GMT 18 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Aug--Decision of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on namelist of appointments and dismissals submitted by the State Council.  
(adopted on 18 August 1978)

The third session of the Fifth National People's Congress Standing Committee has decided to:

1. Appoint Yao I-lin as minister of commerce and relieve Wang Lei of his duties as minister of commerce; and
2. Appoint Chien Min as minister of the Fourth Ministry of Machine Building.

##### Ratification of PLA Regulations

OW181324Y Peking NCNA in English 1320 GMT 18 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Aug (HSINHUA)--The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress at its third session today ratified the regulations for the service of the officers of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The resolution reads in full as follows:

The Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress decided at its third session to ratify the regulations for the service of the officers of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, submitted by the State Council.

##### Conclusion of Third Session

OW181530Y Peking NCNA in English 1509 GMT 18 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Aug (HSINHUA)--The third session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress came to a close here today. A plenary meeting was held this afternoon and was presided over by Ulanfu, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee.

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Attending the meeting were Vice-Chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee Soong Ching Ling, Nieh Jung-chen, Wu Te, Wei Kuo-ching, Tan Chen-lin, Li Ching-chuan, Teng Ying-chao, Saifudin, Liao Cheng-chih, Chi Peng-fei, Ngapo Ngawang-jigme, Chou Chien-jen, Hsu Te-heng and Hu Chueh-wen. Present were Ku Mu, vice-premier of the State Council, and Huang Huo-ching, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

At the plenary meeting, Liang Pi-yeh, deputy director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, made an explanation on the regulations for the service of the PLA officers. He said that they were drafted in the light of the new historical conditions in accordance with the clause that "the state devotes major efforts to the revolutionization and modernization of the Chinese People's Liberation Army" in the constitution which was adopted at the Fifth National People's Congress. They were aimed at implementing the line of the party's 11th congress and fulfilling the general task for the new period, carrying out the principles and tasks in grasping the key link of class struggle in running the army well and getting ready to fighting awar, adhering to Chairman Mao's proletarian line on the selection of cadres on their merit, opposing the bourgeois line of Lin Piao and the gang of four on the selection of cadres by favouritism and eradicating their poisonous influence, restoring and carrying forward the fine tradition and style of work among the cadres of the army, building a contingent of officers both Red and expert and raising the combat power of the army units. The meeting ratified the "regulations for the service of the officers of the Chinese People's Liberation Army" and approved the appointments and removals proposed by the State Council.

At the plenary meeting on August 17, Chien Cheng-ying, minister of water conservancy and power, made a report on capital construction in agriculture. She gave an account of the excellent situation in such construction achieved throughout the country under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and a programme for the years ahead. She said that under the correct leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, by holding high Chairman Mao's great banner, conscientiously implementing the party's principles and policies and eliminating the pernicious influence of the gang of four, a new high tide in farmland capital construction would emerge, agricultural production would develop greatly and the four modernizations would be achieved by the end of the century.

Chi Peng-fei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, submitted a written speech to the meeting on the visit of a NPC delegation to Venezuela, Mexico, Canada and Syria.

Vice-Chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Shen Yen-ing, Wang Shou-tao, Chang Chung and Pebala Gelieh-namje and Standing Committee members of the CPPCC National Committee were present at the meeting on August 17.

CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE HOLDS SECOND SESSION IN PEKING

OW190956Y Peking NCNA in English 0941 GMT 19 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Aug (HSINHUA)--The Standing Committee of the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference held its second session in Peking from August 17 to 19.



At yesterday morning's plenary session presided over by Vice-Chairman Ulanfu, Standing Committee members heard a report on China's economic situation by Ku Ming, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission. The session approved changes in national committee working bodies and their personnel.

Present were National Committee Vice-Chairmen Sung Jen-Chiung, Hsu Te-heng, Shih Liang, Kang Ko-ching, Chi Fang, Wang Shou-tao, Chang Chung, Pabal Gelieh-namje, Ko-lieh-lang-chieh, Chou Chien-jen, Hu Tzu-ang, Jung I-jen and Tung Ti-chou, and secretary General Chi Yen-ming.

A day earlier, the members attended a National People's Congress Standing Committee meeting as observers. They heard a report on farmland capital construction by Chien Cheng-ying, minister of water conservancy and power.

In lively group discussions over the last three days, CPPCC Standing Committee members concurred in expressions of pleasure with Comrade Ku Ming's report on the economic situation and Comrade Chien Cheng-ying's report on farmland capital construction. Speakers in the discussion groups showed confidence that China, with its abundant resources and industrious people, and with the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, will by the end of this century, grow into a powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology.

#### MEMORIAL SERVICE HELD FOR CPPCC MEMBER WANG SHEN-LIN

OW181124Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1614 GMT 14 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 14 Aug--Comrade Wang Shen-lin, member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, failed to respond to medical treatment and died of illness on 7 August in Peking at the age of 78. A memorial service for Comrade Wang Shen-lin was held this morning at the auditorium of the Papaoshan Cemetery for Fallen Revolutionaries. Wreaths were sent by Chi Fang and Tung Ti-chou, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, and Chi Yen-ming, secretary general of the same committee.

The memorial service was presided over by Hsu Pin-ju, Standing Committee member of the CPPCC National Committee and member of the Central Presidium of the China Peasants and Workers Democratic Party. Yen Hsin-min, Standing Committee member of the CPPCC National Committee and member of the Central Presidium of the China Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, delivered the memorial speech.

The memorial speech stated: Comrade Wang Shen-lin was a native of Chucheng, Shantung. During his early years he studied in the Soviet Union at "Chungshan University" and in Germany at Berlin University. Prior to liberation, he participated in democratic party work in Chungking, Shanghai, Hong Kong and other places. After liberation he served successively as delegate to the first session of the CPPCC National Committee, delegate to the first, second and third National People's Congresses and vice chairman of the Shantung Provincial CPPCC Committee as well as other posts.

For some time, Comrade Wang Shen-lin engaged in activities of the democratic parties. Under the influence of the Chinese Communist Party, he actively took part in the patriotic democratic movement. In the war of resistance against Japan, and the liberation war, he performed a number of services which were of value to the people. After liberation, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, he continued to take part in the activities of the democratic parties and played a definite role in mobilizing members of these parties to join the socialist revolution and construction.

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Wreaths were also sent by the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee, the CPPCC National Committee, the Central Committee of the China Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, the Central Committee of the China Democratic League and the Shantung Provincial CPPCC Committee as well as by Sun Hsiao-tsun, Sun Cheng-pei, Hu Tzu-ying, Wang Ping-nan, Yao Chung-ming, Chou Ku-cheng, Liu Shu-hsun, Yen Hsi-min, Hsu Pin-ju.

Present at the memorial service were Hu Tu-chih, Sun Chi-meng, Sun Hsiao-tsun, Sa Kung-liao, Li Wen-i, Kan Tzu-sen, Sun Cheng-pei, Wu Mao-sun, Chou Shih-kuan and Huang Ting-chen, Standing Committee members of the NPC or CPPCC National Committee members; Peng Yu-chin, Li Hsiao-lu, Chin Te-yuan [4440 1795 6678], Yu Kang [0060 0474] and Ciao Chi [3542 3823], responsible comrades of departments concerned; and Wang Ping-nan, Yao Chung-in, Tsang Ko-chia and Sun Yeh-fang, friends of Comrade Wang Shen-lin.

#### CHI TENG-KUEI URGES LARGE-SCALE FARMLAND CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

OW182047Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1207 GMT 17 Aug 78 OW

[Chi Teng-Kuei's 1 August speech at close of National Conference on Capital Construction in Agriculture]

[Text] Peking, 17 Aug--Comrades: This national conference on capital construction in agriculture has gone very well, and it will come to a close today. During the conference Chairman Hua and other leading comrades of the central organs received you. Chairman Hua also was briefed on this conference and issued extremely important instructions on it. Vice Chairman Li made an important speech on how to accelerate the development of agriculture. Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Li clearly explained the principles and policies regarding accelerating the development of agriculture, which all of you warmly support. I am now going to advance some ideas on farmland capital construction.

#### I. The Achievement and the Future Goal of Struggle in Farmland Capital Construction.

We should fundamentally assess the situation in the country in regard to farmland capital construction. Depending mainly on manual labor, our country has raised in the past 28 years its total grain output 2.5 times, and all of our industrial crops have greatly developed. One main reason for these achievements is that we, guided by Chairman Mao's line and relying on the strength of agricultural collectivization, have increased our ability to resist natural disasters by carrying out large-scale farmland capital construction and changing the courses of rivers and moving mountains. With the deepening of the movement to learn from in Tachai in agriculture and build Tachai-type counties throughout the country, the scale of mass farmland capital construction has become larger and larger and our achievements in this regard have been greater and greater.

The experiences of Taian and Chining in Shantung Province and Suchou Prefecture in Kiangsu Province, which you have just visited, show that farmland capital construction has reached a new level. Many big projects are being undertaken, not only by entire counties, but by entire prefectures. Farmland capital construction has been growing more rapidly, especially since the "gang of four" was smashed. The volume of capital construction work done last winter and spring in China's agricultural sector reached an all-time high. Now tens of thousands of big, medium-sized and small reservoirs have been built throughout the country. Our irrigated area has trebled, and most of our waterlogged land has been improved. Without such unprecedentedly large-scale farmland and water conservancy construction our agricultural production could not have reached its present level.

We must fully affirm that our country has made great achievements in farmland capital construction. However, we have no reason to rest on our laurels because there is still a long way to go before our country's agriculture can meet our growing needs. Still greater and more arduous efforts are required. We must also see clearly that our capabilities of resisting natural disasters are still very limited and that drought, waterlogging and other natural disasters remain serious problems affecting agricultural production and development. Let us take, for instance, not a situation from the distant past, but one from the past 2 years. Owing to waterlogging in the south and drought in the north plus frost and low temperature, our last year's plan for an increase in agricultural production was not fulfilled. We expected a big increase in the harvest of summer grain crops this year. However, major grain-producing areas have suffered from a harsh drought since March. Although summer grain output increased this year compared with last, it still fell short of the plan. Owing to drought and high temperatures in the south, the increase in the output of early rice was not very large. If we cannot considerably increase the autumn grain output, our total grain output for this year may drop.

If we should fail to fulfill our plan, this year will be more arduous. Thus, if we should fail to fulfill our plan over successive years our production tasks will progressively become more and more arduous. This is the clear situation facing us. You comrades from various province should think over and calculate the following: How have you done in fulfilling your plans in the past 2 years? Have you failed to fulfill them? To what extent have you failed to fulfill them? What methods are you going to use to solve these problems? Is it possible for you to solve them without making determined efforts to carry out large-scale farmland capital construction?

Now, there is an argument holding that these problems can be solved only by realizing agricultural mechanization and practicing scientific farming and that it seems unnecessary to make great efforts to carry out farmland capital construction. We should analyze this argument. The speedy development of agriculture will of course depend on mechanization and scientific farming. At the same time, we must also learn advanced technology from other countries. In so doing, however, we must proceed from our actual conditions. In a country like China with a big population and limited farmland, where drought, waterlogging and other alarming natural disasters often occur, intensive farming is the main way to raise the per-mou yield. This calls for learning from Tachai and carrying out large-scale farmland capital construction.

Chairman Mao pointed out long ago: "In my opinion, China depends on intensive farming for food. China will become the first high-yield country in the world. In some countries, the per-mou yield has already reached 1,000 catties. Will it be possible for the per-mou yield to reach 2,000 catties in half a century? In the future, will it be possible to have the per-mou yield reach 800 catties in areas north of the Yellow River, 1,000 catties in areas north of Huai River and 2,000 catties in areas south of Huai River? There are still several decades for us to reach these targets by the early 21st century. We may not need that long to do so." These higher targets for 800, 1,000 or 2,000 catties per mou were set on the basis of the targets for 400, 500 or 800 catties set in the national program for agricultural development. As things stand now, this prediction by Chairman Mao has long since come true at Tachai, as well as in many advanced units which are learning from Tachai. The per-mou yield last year exceeded 800 catties in 19 counties north of the Yellow River and 1,000 catties in 5 counties north of the Huai River and reached 2,000 catties on more than 2,000,000 mou of farmland in Suchou Prefecture south of the Huai River. More and more facts show that the grand goal set by Chairman Mao can be achieved.

New irrigation projects can be started where conditions permit. The irrigated area should be further extended, and continuous efforts should be made to build stable high-yield farmland regardless of drought or waterlogging. By 1985, for each member of the rural population there should be one mou of farmland with guaranteed stable high yields irrespective of drought or waterlogging. At the same time, vigorous efforts should be made to expand the cultivated area by reclaiming 200 million mou from wasteland. We must strive to fulfill or overfulfill these targets.

It is necessary to carry out capital construction not only in agriculture but in forestry and animal husbandry as well. In accordance with the principle of combining agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry, we should carry out large-scale capital construction on grasslands. We should develop and make full use of all grasslands and engage in afforestation on a large scale to expand our country's afforested area. We must make efforts to bring about a radical change in our rivers and mountains systems and greatly develop our agricultural production.

## II. It Is Necessary to Earnestly Sum Up Experiences in Farmland Capital Construction

Since we have been engaged in farmland capital construction for more than 20 years and have accumulated vast experience, we should constantly sum up this experience, both positive and negative, discover new things and make advances. Our conference discussions should involve the following:

1. Our first task is to ascertain whether or not we are really learning or just pretending to learn from Tachai.

Everyone must remember that when the agricultural conference of the northern areas was held in 1970 we pointedly raised the question: If Hsiyang County has built itself into a Tachai-type country within 3 years, why can't other counties do likewise? If you cannot do it in 1 or 2 years, how about 3 years? At any rate, 4 or 5 years should be quite enough.

Eight years have passed and those counties which have really learned from Tachai have been ambitious and have persisted in farmland capital construction devotedly and unwaveringly, generally changed their features in 2 to 3 or 3 to 5 years. They increased their production by big margins; some even doubled their grain production in 3 years. On the other hand, those counties that did not learn, or pretended to learn from Tachai, or learned from Tachai with half-real, half-false efforts, have remained unchanged through the passing of 8 years. Some counties' grain production still remains at early post-liberation levels. Thus, we can see that the crux of the matter is whether or not we really learn from Tachai.

2. We must map out a plan that takes into account local conditions and realities.

Like industrial construction, farmland capital construction must be preceded by planning, surveying and design in order to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results. If each day we talk about learning from Tachai but fail to make a single plan in this regard, our learning from Tachai will just be empty talk.

In mapping out plans, leading cadres must get personally involved in this task and join efforts with those of technicians and the masses. They should climb mountains and cross rivers to conduct investigation and study, set forth major tasks in light of actual conditions and map out plans for the comprehensive development of mountains, river, farmland and forests. Take irrigation as an example. Some places should sink wells, some should build water reservoirs, some should build sprayer irrigation systems, some should build new irrigation projects and some should emphasize the building of auxiliary projects. In short, all projects should proceed from realities and we should never demand uniformity in everything.



According to the estimates of the Ministry of Water Conservation and Power, the completion of auxiliary projects alone can expand our country's irrigated acreage by 120 million mou of farmland. These projects will achieve quick results, help increase production and yield profits the same year their operation begins. If planning and design are carried out well, the major tasks chosen correctly, and every project successfully completed, the masses, on seeing the benefits, will do their work cheerfully. We must endeavor to train a contingent for planning and design. If we engage in farmland capital construction annually, our work will become better and better. In planning and designing projects, we must pay attention to economic results and practice strict economic accounting. The Shantung and Kiangsu, they have a saying about images, that it is necessary to draw three maps well. The first map is of local mountains and rivers; the second is what the area will look like in the future; and the third is of projects scheduled for a particular year. These maps are drawn according to concrete plans; they are not for propaganda purposes. We can draw many pictures each day for propaganda purposes, but they are useless in construction. To start a project, we need not only planning but also precise designs. We cannot start a project without advance designs. All plans and designs must be thoroughly examined. We should never repeat blunders in which scores of people are mobilized to plunge into an unplanned and undesigned project, work by trial and error, fill holes just dug out, and waste labor and money.

3. We need to carry out farmland capital construction centering on soil amelioration and water control, comprehensively develop mountains, rivers, farmland and forests, and combine the use of large, medium-sized and small projects.

In the past, some localities always took on a single project at a time, attending to soil amelioration, water control, afforestation and road repair independently and separately. As a result they did nothing well. The masses said: When we have the water under control but the soil is unimproved, water is useless.

When the soil has been improved but the water is out of control, we cannot resist drought. In addition, soil improvement and water control must be combined with afforestation, so water resources can be conserved and farmland protected. In their experience, Shantung and other provinces have developed a technique--called "five tasks"--of dealing simultaneously with mountains, water control, farmland reclamation, road repair and afforestation. We should never build highways at random, practice formalism or arbitrarily issue orders to the detriment of agricultural production and the masses' enthusiasm, as has been done in some places.

In water conservation, we should combine the use of large, medium-sized and small projects. Small water conservation projects are fundamental; besides, they cost less, can achieve quicker results, and can be built by every commune and brigade. Large and medium-sized water conservation projects should be built in a planned way. We should not start too many such projects all at once in order to avoid delaying the completion of work on the capital construction front.

4. We need to grasp typical examples, establish models and link selected places with larger area in order to popularize the experience gained from the select places.

Tachai is a model selected by Chairman Mao. Tachai sets an example for the whole country. We have seen what Shantung has learned from Tachai in soil improvement, harnessing rivers in dry hilly areas and in reclaiming alkaline and waterlogged farmland in low-lying districts. Kiangsu has set up more than 270 widely distributed model tracts of farmland, comprising one-fifth of the province's total cultivated land. This method is called "doing things according to local conditions and proceeding from reality. Some localities have not conducted investigation and study; they set up no models. They argued daily about whether to dig wells or ditches, but after years of disputing, they were unable to decide which was their major task. As a result, they had neither model places nor model tracts, and failed to make any progress.

5. We need to organize full-time contingents to engage in capital construction all the year round.

Every county and commune should organize a full-time contingent for farmland capital construction. These tasks are generally as follows: Outlining the projects, laying the ground work, setting examples for the masses, taking upon itself the most difficult parts of projects and building things that require special technologies such as bridges, culverts, sluice gates, aqueducts, water-lifting projects and electric pumping stations. At the same time, they should complete projects that are almost finished and build auxiliary projects for major ones. Without such a full-time contingent, it will be impossible to insure project quality or to carry on capital construction for an extended period. The strength of the full-time contingents can be limited to 5 percent of the rural labor force, but should in no case surpass 10 percent. We must strengthen leadership over these full-time contingents, conscientiously train them, increase their ideological awareness, raise their technical levels and equip them with better construction machinery.

6. We need to organize mass campaigns better.

To develop a project, it is essential to concentrate a superior force to wage a war of annihilation. Shantung has adopted three forms in organizing mass campaigns: A) The commune conducts unified planning, with various production teams doing construction work on their own. This form of mass campaign has the following characteristics: The required manpower comes from the production team concerned; no subsidy in money or grain is required; and it is easier to provide living conditions nearby. B) Unified planning is carried out by the prefecture and the counties with the commune as the unit. Various production brigades within the commune are organized to work on plots serially. This method is conducive to exercising centralized leadership, concentrating a superior force to wage a war of annihilation and working on a series of plots. But, problems exist among production brigades in determining which brigade will benefit first and which second, which one benefits more and which less, and which brigade shoulders more of the burden and which less. C) Unified planning is carried out by the prefecture and the counties to make use of manpower to develop large-scale mass campaigns on a full-time basis. This form of mass campaign is large in scale and bold in spirit, it usually involves large amounts of construction work on several mountains and ridges in a whole river basin area. It deals with large state-sponsored projects and involves large-scale soil preparation and improvement and the development of small water conservancy projects with complete sets of equipment. This form of mass campaign will bring into full play yet more prominently the merits of the second form of mass campaign. But the aforementioned problems among production brigades in regard to determining benefits and burdens will also become more prominent. All these three forms of mass campaigns can be developed concurrently, alternately or in a supplementary manner. Even so, emphasis must be placed on the first and second forms, keeping the adoption of the third to a minimum in order to limit the flow of manpower out of the production brigade or commune, and to lessen the peasants' burdens. Overall arrangements must be made to reasonably distribute manpower in developing farmland capital construction, production, commune and brigade-run enterprises and in forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery work. We need to avoid paying attention to one locality while ignoring another. Efforts must be made to properly handle the relations between farmland capital construction and current production tasks. Winter and spring mass campaigns every year should last 50 to 70 days in general. The number of people who participate in various mass campaigns should not exceed about 30 percent of the total available manpower so as to prevent these campaigns from affecting that year's production.

7. Attention must be paid to labor management and management in regard to fixed quotas, as well as to the steady raising of work efficiency.

We need to uphold the principle: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his work," rationally arrange for the use of manpower, and pay full attention to management in regards to fixed quotas so as to achieve the goal: More pay for more work.

At the same time, efforts must be made to actively develop technical innovations, improve tools, machinery and facilities, and continuously raise work efficiency. In the past, generally whenever there was an upsurge each year, more than 100 million people were mobilized in the country. In some localities, the enthusiasm of the masses was not high and their work efficiency was low due to poor organizational work and owing to the fact that no distinction was made between those who did more work and those who did less and between those who did a good job and those who did not. Thus, a great deal of manpower, financial, and material resources and grain were wasted. From now on we will be able to double our work efficiency so long as we do a good job in planning, preparing needed supplies, organizing labor and paying attention to labor management and to management of fixed quotas.

In his report, his Vice Chairman Li called for efforts to finish a project with half the manpower used in the past so as to yield double the results with half the effort. Is this possible? I believe that it is entirely possible to achieve this goal, if we do our organizational work well. We may require less manpower and yet do the job even better and more quickly, provided we have the necessary machinery and facilities. We must power work hard toward this goal. In developing farmland capital construction, we must see what we have actually achieved and keep an eye on production statistics when whipping up an upsurge. It no longer matters how many people are mobilized and how many cubic meters of earth and stone work are moved. Everything depends on how far you have extended irrigation, how many plots you have developed that will give stable, high yields irrespective of drought or waterlogging, and how much you have increased your production of grain.

8. It is necessary to pay close attention to implementing the party's policy while working hard. In developing farmland capital construction, it is certainly necessary to develop the communist work style and the spirit of unity and cooperation. However, we must be sure to carry out our activities in line with the party's current policy.

We should pay attention to two important issues: The issues regarding the sharing of burdens in a reasonable way and the issue regarding mutual benefits. We should develop farmland capital construction work according to our capability. The peasants must not be burdened too heavily and their annual income must be maintained. We should conscientiously implement the principle of voluntary participation, mutual benefit and exchange at equal value. We should properly resolve problems concerning the mutual benefit principle that arise among communes and production brigades.

Only when we implement well the party's policy and properly manage and handle relations between various units can we achieve long-lasting progress in our work. Shantung Province's method of resolving the mutual benefit issue is as follows: If one unit does work for another unit one year the latter will do the same amount of work for the former in the next year. After a few years they will have exchanged work on an equal basis. In Kiangsu Province, an overall plan is made under the unified leadership of the local government. Construction projects are carried out in several stages based on the principle of mutual assistance and benefit, reasonable sharing of burdens and an equal exchange of work. Eventually, all units will benefit on an equal basis.

Production teams that send a labor force to participate in farmland capital construction projects from which the teams will not benefit must not be made to pay--with either money or grain--for the cost of the participation. Instead the teams must be given appropriate compensation for their work. If we follow these procedures, win the cooperation of peasants and implement various tasks conscientiously, we will certainly handle relations between the state, the collective and commune members in a satisfactory manner and whip up the revolutionary enthusiasm of the broad masses. In some localities, the local authorities have not paid close attention to the implementation of the party's policy and various production teams have been overburdened. These units contributed grain and money without gaining any benefit and the masses were not happy about it. We must pay close attention to this matter.

9. It is necessary to consolidate the achievements of farmland capital construction and fully develop the benefits of various projects. In some localities, secretaries of party committees personally led the masses in building farmland improvement projects. However, after construction work ended they paid no attention to the installation of equipment and facilities and management work. The masses criticized those cadres for not thoroughly dealing with farmland improvement projects.

All farmland improvement projects including water conservancy projects, terraced fields, forest building, and road construction must be properly managed and constantly protected and repaired in order to fully develop their uses. If we have not completed the installation of equipment and facilities on one project, we should not start a new project. Regarding water conservancy projects, we should follow the examples of Taoyuan, Huang and Yulin counties, set up necessary management organizations, assign management personnel, establish a scientific management system, enforce the system of personnel responsibility, strengthen maintenance and repair work and utilize water resources in an appropriate manner.

10. It is necessary to strengthen the leadership and follow the mass line. The leading cadres should go to the frontline of capital construction work. In advanced localities such as Hsiyang County and Taian, Chining and Suchou prefectures, the leading cadres have braved hardships and taken the lead in carrying out various tasks. They have moved their offices to the field and personally directed construction work on the spot. They eat, live and labor along with the masses and consult with the masses on various problems. In this way, they have strengthened the party's leadership and political and ideological work, promoted a good relationship between cadres and the masses and avoided issuing blind orders. The industry, commerce, communications, finance and trade fronts should all provide assistance and service to the field and do a good job in logistic support. The cadres should be concerned about the living conditions of the masses even though the masses maintain high revolutionary enthusiasm. It is also necessary to pay attention to alternating work with rest periods and insure safety in performing the various tasks.

### III. To Make Greater Efforts, It Is Necessary To Earnestly Carry Out the Party's Policy and Display the Party's Fine Traditions and Work Style

The central authorities recently released two important documents for distribution. The first document is "A Report on Conscientiously Carrying Out the Party's Policy and Striving to Lighten the Peasants' Burden" submitted by the Hsianghsiang County party committee in Hunan. The other document is "An Investigation Report on the Problem of a Few Cadres in Hsuni County Who Forced Others To Obey Their Orders and Violated Laws and Discipline" submitted by the Shensi provincial party committee. These two reports have been warmly supported by the broad masses. However, a situation emerged in which some cadres were afraid to act in line with the reports despite the fact that the two reports are supported by the masses and the majority of cadres. It is reported that some cadres have three fears: 1) They might commit the mistake of equalitarianism and arbitrary requisition if they do not handle matters carefully; 2) if they start a project but cannot provide it with sufficient funds and materials they would lose face; and 3) accusations might be brought against them if they commit a mistake in the process of making greater efforts. They believe that "if they make greater efforts, they might be unable to avoid equalitarianism and arbitrary requisition and be unable to avoid forcing others to obey their orders." This belief is very similar to the allegation that appeared during the last land reform period: "If we want to boldly mobilize the masses, we cannot pay attention to policy; if you follow the policy, we will bind the hands and feet of the masses."

Why are cadres afraid of carrying out policy? I venture to analyze this problem as follows: Those comrades who have three fears mainly have failed to correctly understand the spirit and essence of the two documents. Thus, we must help them understand the essence of the two documents.



This also means that in the third campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four," we should further distinguish between the right and wrong lines, consolidate the leading groups, implement the party's policy, improve the cadres' work style, strengthen economic management, and fully arouse the cadres' and masses' revolutionary enthusiasm for socialism. The two documents provide the peasants with a strong weapon, reject the various wrong work styles such as equalitarianism and arbitrary requisition and violation of laws and discipline, and protect agriculture as the foundation. Thus the unhealthy tendencies of corruption, theft, extravagance and waste will be checked, the practice of arbitrary construction of luxurious buildings will be stopped, and the peasants' burden will be lightened. In this way, the funds, manpower and material resources saved can be used for farmland capital construction and to develop agricultural production. With the cadres' work style changed, unhealthy tendencies and evil practices checked, and the peasants' enthusiasm aroused, the people will have a greater desire to build socialism. This means that we cannot pit the exercise of greater efforts on one hand against the implementation of policy or against the improvement of the work style on the other hand. If we do, we will commit mistakes. Only by correctly implementing policy can we persistently work with greater efforts. If we counter the party's policy, we cannot make greater efforts or we may make greater efforts for a short period but cannot maintain these efforts for an extended period. Comrades who raised the "three fears" issue are not totally ignorant of the aforementioned. My opinion is that after studying the documents some comrades racked their brains and did a great deal of thinking; they are no longer uninformed and blind. This is a good phenomenon. This is why Chairman Hua said: The "three fears" occur to persons who have heightened their awareness. In this sense, the "three fears" are not bad. They can help people reduce their blindness, think more of and give more consideration to problems, be more prudent, and commit fewer mistakes in work.

Another question is: How should problems that crop up in the movement to popularize Tachai-type counties throughout the country be correctly handled? We should confirm the fact that the overwhelming majority of the Tachai-type counties, communes, production brigades and the advanced units in learning from Tachai that have emerged in recent years are good and fairly good and that their achievements are great. However, the "gang of four's" interference and sabotage have caused many problems. How should we tackle these problems? During the conference Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Li gave explicit instructions. We must act according to these instructions but our actions must be preceded by a concrete analysis. We must revoke the "Tachai-type county" titles granted by the "gang of four" and their factional diehards, freely mobilize the masses to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and eliminate their pernicious influence and genuinely learn from Tachai. In advanced counties which have really achieved success in learning from Tachai, some leading cadres may have shortcomings and may have made mistakes, both minor and serious, but as long as they are not bad people, we should, in accordance with the principle of learning from past mistakes to avoid future mistakes and curing the sickness to save the patient, confirm their achievements in order to safeguard their enthusiasm and warmly help them to conscientiously correct their mistakes and continue to advance. We must not follow in the "gang of four's" footsteps, practice metaphysics and deny everything. If we do this, it means that we ignore the shortcomings and mistakes of the cadres and the masses and their enthusiasm will be totally wiped out. Hunan's experience in dealing with the Hsiang-hsiang County problem as recently reported by the PEOPLE'S DAILY and the report on the coming to Peking of Chiao Shu-jung, secretary of the Taan County party committee in Shantung Province are very good. We must not give up even though some counties have failed to fulfill the six requirements for Tachai-type counties or fall just short of fulfilling the requirements. We must help them improve themselves. Under no circumstances must we treat them as false Tachai-type counties. In short, cadres who have distinguished themselves in energetically building socialism but who have made some mistakes in their work enthusiasm should be defended. On the other hand, cadres who achieved nothing because they only paid lip service to building socialism should be criticized. It is difficult not to make mistakes in our work.

If we make mistakes, we must correct them. It is a good thing if we correct our mistakes. We will be committing the biggest mistake if we do not do anything.

#### IV. Strengthen Leadership Over Farmland Capital Construction

Party committees at all levels must firmly believe that agriculture is the foundation and mobilize everyone in the whole party to pay attention to and vigorously develop agriculture. They should combine the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" with learning from aches in agriculture and large-scale farmland capital construction. They should simultaneously launch the three great revolutionary movements--class struggle, the production struggle, and scientific experimentation--and continue to advance farmland capital construction.

In carrying out large-scale farmland capital construction, it is necessary to have strong revolutionary enthusiasm and a strict scientific approach. If it is possible to do something it should be done. To do something without making serious efforts is conservatism. However the opposite is also not realistic: Stubbornly attempting to do something that cannot be done even though serious efforts have already been made. It is necessary to conduct investigation and study and proceed from reality. It is necessary to heighten our enthusiasm, not weaken it, but we must work enthusiastically and in a down-to-earth manner instead of making much fanfare.

In building farmland capital construction projects, we rely mainly on the collective economic strength of the communes and production brigades and teams and on our own initiative and hard work. Great efforts should be made to develop enterprises run by communes, production brigades and teams in order to increase the accumulated funds for the people's communes' collective economy so that these funds can be used for the development of agriculture and construction of farmland improvement products. The state will increase its support for agriculture. It plans to increase the appropriation for next year's water conservation projects, including subsidies for small projects, by 40 percent over this year.

In Kiangsu Province, 70 percent of the provincial revenue and 80 percent of the prefectural and county revenues are used for agricultural development. Other provinces and regions should follow this example and set aside at least 60 percent of their revenues, most of which should be used for agricultural development. Thus, when we add up the funds from the central authorities and those from local sources, the total funds at our disposal are by no means small in view of China's present financial condition. We must manage and use this money well, count it meticulously and try to squeeze 2 cents' worth out of every cent we spend. No department or unit should be permitted to embezzle or hold back funds. Persons who misuse public funds for building luxurious buildings, for entertainment or for any other purposes should be made to bear the responsibility. Disciplinary action should be taken against such persons, while persons who have committed serious offenses should be punished according to law.

As for the materials needed for farmland capital construction, we must insure their supply in accordance with the investment plan. The various provinces and autonomous regions should give priority to the production of wheelbarrows, steel rods, spades and hoes which are urgently needed at present. The State General Bureau for Materials Supply and the All-China General Supply and Marketing Cooperative will be responsible for the distribution of dynamite needed for farmland capital construction this winter and next spring. As decided at the third national conference on agricultural mechanization, nitramine plants will be built in various areas by 1980. The various provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and departments of chemical industry should see to it that construction of these plants is completed according to schedule. Farmland capital construction needs large quantities of cement.



Therefore, those prefectures, counties and communes which meet the necessary conditions should make good use of local resources to build cement plants. The state will provide them with the necessary equipment and technical guidance. Departments concerned will supply equipment needed for drainage and irrigation, for rural power stations and for the development of sprinkler irrigation and insure the quality of this equipment. The state will provide long-term, low-interest loans to those communes and production brigades setting up their own small hydroelectric power plants, help them solve equipment problems and insure that those units building such stations will own and run them and will benefit from them. Furthermore, these communes and production brigades will be exempted from paying income tax and industrial and commercial taxes for a fixed period of time.

It is necessary to raise the level of mechanization in building farmland capital construction projects by gradually replacing manual labor with machines. Each province should organize a work force capable of building water conservation projects by using machines. The necessary equipment will be provided by the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power. It is also necessary to gradually build professional teams for building farmland capital construction projects at the commune and production brigade levels.

We must also arrange for the supplementary grain needed by the labor force taking part in farmland capital construction. After the state grain levying and purchasing plan has been fulfilled, sufficient seed and fodder have been set aside and food grain for the commune members has been properly arranged, provided conditions of the year's grain production permit, an appropriate quantity of grain should be set aside to be used mainly as supplementary grain for those commune members who have to leave their production teams to participate in farmland capital construction. The quantity of grain to be set aside must be approved by the provincial party committee and its use must be strictly controlled.

Comrades: This has been a conference for promoting farmland capital construction and a mobilization conference for accelerating agricultural development. Our policy is to strive for overall planning and strengthen leadership. On your return to your units, you should conscientiously implement this policy. Secretaries should quickly draw up a plan for farmland capital construction, make concrete arrangements for carrying out the main tasks this winter and next spring, organize all trades and professions to coordinate efforts, whip up a new upsurge of still larger-scale farmland capital construction, and make new contributions to learning from Tachai, to popularizing Tachai-type counties throughout the country and to accelerating agricultural development.

AFP CITES MING PAO REPORT OF PURGE OF HIGH-LEVEL OFFICIALS

OW181140Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1059 GMT 18 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Hong Kong, 18 Aug (AFP)--A purge is still raging on in China against former followers of the gang of four and the latest leading cadre caught in the dragnet is Chiao Lin-i, member of the Standing Committee of south China's Kwangtung provincial party committee, the independent MING PAO said today. Chiao was accused of "liaising with the gang of four" and later "covering up the gang's past activities" in a "lukewarm campaign" to expose the gang's faction in the province, the paper said, quoting a traveller from China.

High-ranking military officers who were followers of former Defence Minister Lin Piao or the gang of four were also detained for investigation, the report claimed. Among such army leaders were Kung Shih-chuan, former political commissar of the Canton Military Region, and Liu Hsin-yuen, Lin Piao's right-hand man formerly holding military power in Kwangtung Province, the report said.

The current purge has been aimed at the "covering-up faction" among provincial party leaders of the first secretary rank, the paper said in a commentary today. Those who are being investigated or dismissed from their posts include former Mayor and First Party Secretary of Tientsin Hsieh Hsueh-kung; former Revolutionary Committee Chairman and First Secretary of central China's Hupeh Province Chao Hsin-chu; and former Revolutionary Committee Chairman and First Secretary of northwest China's Shensi Province Li Jui-shan, said the commentary.

These "cover-up leaders" who delayed the drive to expose former followers of the gang of four and former Defence Minister Lin Piao were major obstacles to the rehabilitation of former Peking Mayor Peng Chen, the first victim of the Cultural Revolution, the paper said. The present purge goes against followers of both Lin Piao and the gang because both represented the same political line, the line of the Cultural Revolution, the commentary said. "Total negation of this 'extreme leftist line' leading to a total reversion of the judgement on the cultural revolution will contribute to the rehabilitation of Peng Chen" the paper added.

#### CHINESE PRESS ARTICLES MARK DEATH OF LO JUI-CHING

OW181302Y [Editorial Report OW] Peking papers have published many articles in memory of Lo Jui-ching, secretary general of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, who died 3 August.

Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0735 GMT on 12 August carries the text of an article by Liu Fu-chih and Wang Chung-fang (not further identified) entitled: "In Memory of Comrade Lo Jui-ching, a Good Student of Chairman Mao and Staunch Defender of the Motherland's Security." This article, published in the 12 August PEOPLE'S DAILY and LIBERATION ARMY DAILY, recalls that Lo Jui-ching became China's first minister of public security after the founding of the PRC and that, during the 10 years in that position, "Comrade Lo Jui-ching, under the leadership of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, led the nation's public security personnel in defending Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee, in safeguarding the motherland's security and the people's interests, in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and in tenaciously struggling against class enemies at home and abroad." As minister of public security, the article notes, Lo Jui-ching consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat by suppressing "counter-revolutionaries" in accordance with the decision adopted by Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee in 1950.

After citing Lo Jui-ching's contributions to China's public security work during his tenure of office, eulogizing him as a man who always acted upon Chairman Mao's instructions and teachings and always practiced self-criticism, the article concludes by saying that Lo Jui-ching is a model of "correctly implementing Chairman Mao's line, policies, principles and methods on suppressing counterrevolutionaries"--a style which everyone should learn from.

Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1248 GMT on 14 August transmits the text of an article by the theoretical study group of the PLA's General Political Department, published in the 14 August LIBERATION ARMY DAILY. Entitled: "In Memory of Comrade Lo Jui-ching, Outstanding Leader of the Army's Political Work," the article says Lo was a good student of Chairman Mao and an outstanding military commander as well as a leader of political work. It remembers him as an outstanding leading cadre in political work during the Red Army period who, in 1938, wrote a book entitled "Political Work in the Army Aimed Against Japanese Aggression," but Lin Piao and the "gang of four" did their best to slander this book, regarding it as a crime committed by Lo Jui-ching. The article says that Lo Jui-ching helped to consolidate the army after it suffered a great loss as a result of Peng Te-chuai's opposition to Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee's instruction in 1940.

After describing Lo Jui-ching's work and contributions in the army from the Red Army period to the time of his persecution by Lin Piao and the "gang of four," the article says that Lo Jui-ching resumed his work as secretary general of the CCP Central Committee's Military Commission in 1976 following the downfall of the "gang of four." It adds that "he was a right-hand man of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairmen Yeh and Teng in leading and commanding the army."

Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1156 GMT on 15 August carries the text of an article by personnel of Lo Jui-ching's office of chief of the PLA General Staff. It says the article, published in the 15 August LIBERATION ARMY DAILY, is entitled "A Red Heart of Complete Dedication; Ceaseless Struggle--In Memory of Respected and Beloved Comrade Lo Jui-ching." The article recalls that when Lo was chief of the PLA General Staff, he opposed Lin Piao's suggestion to simplify the study of Mao Tse-tung Thought. In 1962, acting upon Chairman Mao's instruction, Lo Jui-ching listed "30 books" of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and called on everyone in the army to study them while conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's works. The article notes that Lin Piao, knowing very well that Lo Jui-ching acted in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction, accused him of "sabotaging the study of Chairman Mao's works" and "opposing Chairman Mao."

The article points out that Lo Jui-ching paid great attention to literary and art work in the army and that he regarded it as an important part of the army's political work. It says that in 1965, Chiang Ching tried to meddle in the army's affairs under the guise of promoting literary and art work, but that Lo Jui-ching refused to cooperate with her. The article recounts Lo Jui-ching's struggle against Lin Piao during the 1964 mass military training campaign, noting that "Lo Jui-ching disagreed with the charges Lin Piao made against the campaign and himself and that he firmly believed the 1964 mass military training campaign produced important since it was carried out in line with Chairman Mao's thinking on military affairs." The article continues: "With a firm and clear-cut stand, Comrade Lo Jui-ching resolutely struggled against Lin Piao's revisionist line and bourgeois military line. Knowing that Lo Jui-ching was the obstacle to his scheme to usurp party and state power, Lin Piao made all kinds of false charges against him and they persecuted him." The article concludes: Now that Lin Piao and the "gang of four" have been overthrown, the false charges and accusations they leveled against Lo Jui-ching prove that Lo Jui-ching was correct and loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. It calls on everyone to learn from Lo Jui-ching's noble qualities and "carry the struggle against Lin Piao and the 'gang of four' through to the end."

Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1200 GMT on 16 August carries an article by Chao Tsang-pi, Yang Chi-ching, Awang Chin-hsiang, Yu Sang, Ling Yun, Hsi Kuo-kuang, Lu Chien-kuang and Kao Wen-li entitled "Deeply Mourning Our Good Minister, Comrade Lo Jui-ching." According to NCNA, the article was published in the 16 August PEOPLE'S DAILY and LIBERATION ARMY DAILY.

Apparently written by members of the PRC Ministry of Public Security, the article gives a detailed account of Lo Jui-ching's contributions to Communist China as minister of public security. The article says: "Basing himself on the Marxist theory of the state and Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, carrying forward the experiences of security work accumulated in the revolutionary civil war and the war of resistance against Japan, and under the leadership of Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and Chairman Chu, Comrade Lo Jui-ching built a complete public security system that suited the conditions in our country, effectively dealt blows at the enemies, protected the people and strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat."

The article continues: "Comrade Lo Jui-ching attached great importance to building up the public security forces. He applied Chairman Mao's concept on army building to the building of public security forces, and he did much dedicated work to build up and constantly raise the fighting capability of the public security forces, which are loyal to the party and people, feared by the enemies and loved by the people."

According to the article, Lo Jui-ching also contributed to strengthening Communist China's socialist legal system. It says: "After the founding of new China, he participated in drafting our country's first constitution and a series of other laws and orders. He also participated in the formulation of dozens of regulations and rules in various aspects of public security work and made important contributions to the building of a socialist legal system."

Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin at 2230 GMT on 15 August transmits a brief report that says the above article is carried by PEOPLE'S DAILY on 16 August. It gives only the title and the authors' names.

KWANGMING DAILY Article

HK180831Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 13 Aug 78 p 3 HK

[Article by Science and Technology Commission for National Defense: "Shedding Tears Over the Great Wall, We Are Always Prepared for Emergency--Deeply Cherishing the Memory of Comrade Lo Jui-ching"--manuscript supplied by LIBERATION ARMY DAILY]

[Excerpts] The masses of commanders and fighters of our Science and Technology Commission for National Defense will never forget the stirring speech made by Secretary General Lo Jui-ching on 1 April of this year at a meeting of the whole body of representatives of the PLA and of the national defense industrial system who attended the National Science Conference. In a confident and yet humble tone, he said: I am willing to follow Chairman Hua's call to "study and study again, unite and unite again." I will learn from other comrades and be a willing little pupil. I am now over 72 years old. Like a young man of 27, I will follow Chairman Hua in undertaking a new Long March. We must aim high and cherish lofty ambitions. We must develop science and technology for national defense and try to catch up with and surpass advanced world levels.

Comrade Lo Jui-ching had always shown great concern for the development of scientific and technical undertakings for national defense. In the early 1960's, Soviet revisionism took advantage of the natural disasters that hit us. It tore up agreements and withdrew its experts in a vain attempt to ruin our scientific and technical efforts in national defense. Comrade Lo Jui-ching was indignant over the despicable course of this treacherous Soviet revisionism. He resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's instructions which required us to be self-reliant in developing science and technology for our national defense. He personally organized personnel to go deep into the midst of the forefront of scientific research and production for national defense and to make investigations and studies.

Comrade Lo Jui-ching persisted in carrying forward the glorious traditions of our party and army that were developed during the war years. He personally went deep into the forefront of scientific research for national defense to make investigation and studies and to give his specific guidance. The rolling Gobi Desert is marked with his footprints. The surf-pounding beaches of Pohai still carry the echo of his voice.

Comrade Lo Jui-ching seriously implemented Chairman Mao's line in scientific research. He was keen on reorganization and kept a close watch over quality. In the early 1960's, due to interference and sabotage by Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line and a lack of experience, production connected with certain military projects was a mess. Quality was bad. Guided by the instructions of the party Central Committee, Comrade Lo Jui-ching helped the leading comrades of the Military Commission in charge of research on military projects take the lead in putting things in order and tackling the problem of quality.

Comrade Lo Jui-ching showed great concern for the growth of scientific and technical personnel. At a party congress in a certain research institute on 2 June 1964, he made an important speech entitled: "A Revolutionary and Promising Specialist or Scientific and Technical Worker Should Head for the Front."



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He spelled out the precise reasons why scientific and technical workers who keenly love the socialist motherland must head for the front of research, design, trial manufacture or production.

Comrade Lo Jui-ching always told us that we must carry forward the three great styles of the party and persist in seeking truth from facts. Those concerned with science must adopt a scientific approach. Everyone who had been with him knew that he set an example in seeking truth from facts and basing everything on reality. He hated most those who told lies, talked nonsense and bragged. In a speech at a certain research institute before the Great Cultural Revolution, he urged everyone to be a scientist worthy of the name.

Secretary General Lo's passing has deprived our party of a loyal fighter and our army of an outstanding leader. "The bad news has come like a bolt out of the blue. Shedding tears over the Great Wall, we are always prepared for an emergency. The predecessor has left behind a heavy mission. The successor has nothing to fear in carrying it out." Secretary General Lo, rest in peace! We pledge that under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and the military commission, we will grasp the key link in running the army, be prepared for war and fight to realize the general task for the new period and to quickly develop science and technology for national defense.

#### NCNA COMMENTARY ON COMMODITIES FLOW ACCORDING TO ECONOMIC ZONES

OW180137Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0315 GMT 12 Aug 78 OW

[NCNA reporter's commentary: "Organize the Flow of Commodities According to Economic Zones"]

[Excerpts] Peking, 12 Aug--Traveling from Peking to Shanghai by train along the Peking-Shanghai line saves time, but if we make a detour by taking the Peking-Canton line and then transfer to the Lunghai line and the Peking-Shanghai line, that would be unthinkable. However, in organizing the flow of commodities, this irrational travel has become a practice and is taken for granted. For instance, most of the commodities sold at the Huaiyang County department store in Honan Province are shipped from Shanghai, Tientsin and other places. These commodities should be shipped to Shangchiu along the eastern line and then forwarded by truck directly to Huaiyang, a city 110 kms southwest of Shangchiu. However, because the layout of wholesale agencies and the organization of the flow of commodities are carried out according to administrative zones, Huaiyang cannot get commodities from Shangchiu but from Choukou, a city southwest of Huaiyang. As a result, commodities intended for Huaiyang must be first shipped westward to Chengchow by train via Shangchiu and Kaifeng and then forwarded southward to Lohu and eastward to Huaiyang via Choukou. Marketing through this route means 400 kms more of rail transport, two more loadings and unloadings of freight and 62 percent more freight per ton of goods compared with shipping goods directly from Shangchiu.

Commodities must flow from producers to consumers through proper channels formed according to geographic locations, transportation conditions and the relationship between supply and demand. Economic zones have been formed on the basis of these proper channels. Only by setting up wholesale agencies and organizing the flow of commodities according to these proper economic zones can we speed up the commodity turnover, save funds, lower expenditures and better serve both producers and consumers.

But in recent years more and more wholesale agencies have been set up according to administrative districts. In 1963 there were more than 900 second-level wholesale stations (there were three levels of wholesale stations from the central to county level) throughout the country, but now their number has increased to more than 1,500. In some cities, we can even find prefectural, municipal and county wholesale stations. Each of them goes its own way. They scramble for goods and set up obstacles between themselves. As a result, large quantities of commodities are stockpiled, the turnover of funds is very slow and operational costs high.



Why should such a foolish practice of organizing the flow of commodities according to administrative zones be continued? The fundamental reason is that the "gang of four's" pernicious influence has not yet been eliminated, and some people are not clear about the rights and wrongs of many problems. Some comrades advocate the necessity of organizing the flow of commodities according to administrative zones because they think "organizing the flow of commodities according to economic zones is not conducive to strengthening the party's unified leadership." Actually their reason is an indication of the wrong idea of putting politics in command regardless of objective economic laws as pointed out by Chairman Hua in his report at the National Finance and Trade Conference. There is no doubt that strengthening party committees' leadership over finance and trade work is an important condition for doing a good job in finance and trade work. But party leadership must be strengthened according to economic laws. To organize the flow of commodities according to administrative zones is against objective economic laws and can only weaken party leadership. Isn't the idea of strengthening party leadership regardless of economic laws an indication of Lin Biao's pernicious influence that politics can oust and replace everything? The correctness or incorrectness of party leadership must be examined through practice. Now that organizing the flow of commodities according to administrative zones results in a waste of time, manpower and money, it is clear that this method will not help strengthen party leadership but lead to faulty leadership.

The practice of some second-level wholesale stations in Heilungkiang, Szechwan, Hunan and Hupeh proves that organizing the flow of commodities according to economic zones only changes the routes of the flow of commodities. But while the distribution of commodities is still carried out according to administrative zones, political work is still carried out under the leadership of local party committees, and the party's unified leadership is not harmed.

"When the flow of commodities is organized according to economic zones, we can no longer control the commodities"--this is the true thinking of those who want to organize the flow of commodities according to administrative zones. Indeed, if the flow of commodities is organized according to economic zones, some localities will lose part of their controls over commodities. But the loss of these unnecessary controls over commodities will help develop the economy and insure supply. Why should we not do it with pleasure? On the contrary, the more controls there are which hamper economic development and the supply system, the more obstacles, detours and stockpiling will occur in the flow of commodities. This is the main reason why commercial departments of our country have 3 billion yuan's worth of commodities staying on roads, thus holding up so much state funds. The excessive dispersion of controls over commodities only benefits those who make use of the commodities under their control to practice jobbery, get in by the back door, establish contacts with others and engage in illegal bartering. In his report at the National Finance and Trade Conference, Chairman Hua stressed time and again that it is necessary to heighten our awareness of applying objective economic laws. All party cadres should strive to integrate politics with economy and improve economic management. Chairman Hua has pointed out: This is crucial to rapidly developing the national economy and must be firmly grasped. Organizing the flow of commodities according to administrative zones without paying attention to economic laws has become a major issue in our country's poor business management. This problem, if not solved promptly, will surely affect the rapid development of the national economy as a whole. The Anhwei provincial party committee recently held an urban work conference which decided overlapping wholesale agencies would be eliminated and all local basic-level units would buy goods from nearby second-level or third-level wholesale stations. In the course of carrying out the resolutions of the National Finance and Trade Conference, all localities should resolutely overcome the wrong idea of setting politics against economy, the habits of small producers and other ideological obstacles, conduct investigation and study, find out objective laws for the flow of commodities in various areas, and use objective economic laws to improve business management in order to give fuller play to the role of our country's commercial work in the rapidly developing national economy.

## KWANGMING DAILY ARTICLE REAPPRAISES CONFUCIUS' THOUGHT

HK180919Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 12 Aug 78 p 2 HK

[Article by Pang Pu [1690 2883] "Reappraisal of Confucius' Thought"]

[Excerpts] Confucius was the most influential thinker in Chinese history. His influence reached even to foreign countries. Critically checking the accounts of Confucius' thought and its influence is an obligatory revolutionary duty for the Chinese proletariat.

With the downfall of the "gang of four" and with their true features of fake criticism of Confucius exposed, it is possible for us to completely and accurately criticize Confucius according to Mao Tsetung Thought. The masses also deeply feel we should do so. The confusion caused by the "gang of four" and the pernicious influence spread by them in the question of criticizing Confucius urgently need to be eliminated. Very naturally, therefore, we are faced with the question of how to reappraise Confucius in all aspects. In the following, I want to express my view on the historical role played by Confucius' thought and the appraisal of his thought during periods following him.

Confucius lived in the spring and autumn period. Whether it was defined as a period of transition from pastoral feudalism to landlord feudalism or a period of transition from a slave society to a feudal society, this period was actually one of violent social upheavals in Chinese history. The capital city of the state of Lu where Confucius lived was recognized at that time as the cultural center of the Orient. It was inevitable that ideological and cultural personages would emerge who would reflect current social changes. Confucius' rich experience in social and political life and in education and culture and his diligent study and hard thinking allowed him to become the greatest thinker of the time.

Confucius was not a thinker ahead of his time clamoring for the birth of a new system. On the contrary, he was conservative and lamented the degeneration of public morals. Politically, he believed that the Chou Dynasty represented the best social system. He considered it his duty to maintain the central government of the Chou Dynasty and revive the work undertaken by Emperors Wen and Wu and Duke of Chou.

As a thinker, however, Confucius saw more things and looked further into the future than other members of his class. He probed into the changes and the merits and faults of the Hsia, Shang and Chou dynasties and realized that: "The Shang Dynasty followed the regulations of the Hsia: Wherein it took from or added to them may be known. The Chou Dynasty has followed the regulations of the Shang: Wherein it took from or added to them may be known." He suggested "following the pattern of the Eastern Chou Dynasty." He wanted to take from or add to the regulations of the Western Chou Dynasty so that the rule of the Chou Dynasty might continue forever without harming its fundamental interests. That was the best road his class could choose at that time. Judging by the data now available, a greater part of what Confucius suggested with regard to taking from or adding to the regulations of the Chou Dynasty dealt with how to improve the relationship between a ruler and his people.

Practice showed that Confucius' political program of "following the pattern of the Eastern Chou Dynasty" was an impractical fantasy. Not only was this program disallowed by the representatives of the new forces which wanted to quickly seize all power, it was also unacceptable to those who held fast to the old system and who had lost confidence in the future. However, it contained some methods for preserving the long-term interests of the rulers and for improving the relationship between the rulers and the people. These methods of "permanent rule and lasting peace" were given serious attention only after the rulers later met setbacks and committed mistakes. They played different roles in history according to different historical conditions.

Confucius theorized his political views and put forward the doctrine of "rites" and "benevolence." Some people before him had mentioned "rites" and "benevolence." Confucius developed them by combining them and giving them additional meaning. By "rites," he meant a kind of political order which chiefly referred to the regulations and customs of grading and ranking during the early Chou Dynasty. By "benevolence," he meant the highest moral standard which chiefly referred to philanthropy. He held that these two factors supplemented, embraced and restricted each other. Rites were the criterion for one's behavior while benevolence represented one's mental state. He said that as long as everyone sympathized with and loved each other, it would be possible to preserve the rites of the Chou Dynasty forever. This of course is out-and-out historical idealism. However, Confucius thought this was a great discovery and spared no efforts to advocate "benevolence," expounding it in different angles and defining it in many ways. "One who is benevolent loves other people" and "benevolence means restraining oneself and restoring the rites" were two of the major definitions.

Confucius demanded that everyone treat others as they would treat themselves and that they should not be selfish and still less do evils to others. Here, "they" is a general term and does not mean a given class. Of course, in a class society, this kind of love is impossible. There is no love whatsoever between two antagonistic classes. Members of antagonistic classes do not love each other without sufficient cause. There cannot be true sympathy and love between groups or members of different factions aiming at different objects within the exploiting classes. But, the idea of advocating love among men did exist in the past and still exists in many places today.

Confucius put forward the slogan "love others" and took it as a definition of "benevolence" and a supplement to the other definition of "restraining oneself and restoring the rites." This was a step forward in the history of ideological development, because this slogan reflected that the capacity of workers had changed to a certain degree.

While "restraining oneself and restoring the rites" is focused on "rites," "love others" stresses "other people" and the common character of people, not the social differences among men. Behind this change was a history of toilers fighting dauntlessly for human rights. This historical progress effected a corresponding ideological development. Confucius was the first to epitomize this progress, to put forward the slogan "love others" and to change the concept of viewing slaves as tools that can speak. This was undeniably an achievement in the history of Chinese thought.

Philosophically, Confucius was an idealist. He believed in the mandate of heaven, holding that all things, including man's life and death, the success or failure of his career and even the continuation of the cause initiated by Emperor Wen of the Chou Dynasty, were predestined by heaven and no one could do anything to change them. He put the "mandate of heaven," "great men" and "the words of sages" together as the three things of which one should stand in awe. Actually, these three things are the same, that is, the will of the ruler.

But Confucius held that one's ethical standard was not inherent and that it could be raised through moral cultivation. So, he subjected heaven's power to restriction and confirmed man's endeavors.

Confucius also believed that there were geniuses whose "knowledge is innate" and fools who "could not be enlightened." Epistemologically, this was a mistake characteristic of apriorism. What should be noted is that "innate knowledge" or "the highest are the wise" were hypotheses put forward by Confucius. He was never heard to call anyone a genius. He said: "Maybe some people can make creations without first acquiring knowledge. I am not one of them." He often said that he was not a genius. He also readily admitted and corrected certain mistakes in his thinking, and he acknowledged the enlightenment or education he had received from other people, thus modifying his apriorism to a certain degree.



His practice of teaching enabled Confucius to apply some dialectics in teaching. He said: "I do not open up the truth to one who is not eager to obtain knowledge or help someone who is not anxious to explain himself. When I have presented one corner of a subject to someone and he cannot learn the other three from it, I do not repeat the lesson." This was what is called the method of teaching by enlightenment. He paid close attention to analyzing the students' different personalities and cultural levels. He adopted different teaching methods according to the different characteristics of the students. He stressed that similar problems might have different aspects. This represented his famous method of "teaching according to the student's ability."

The greatest achievement Confucius made in the history of education was that he broke the monopoly of learning exercised by the officials and initiated the practice of private tutoring. This was a major contribution made by Confucius as an educationist to the Chinese culture. It was said that Confucius had 3,000 students. This shows that he really put his policy of "recruiting students regardless of their class origin" into practice. He put forward this policy to counter the monopoly of learning. Before the time of Confucius, education was restricted. There also were restrictions according to the ranks within the ruling class. The rights to teach and to receive an education were in the hands of a few aristocrats. This showed that education had its class nature in a class society. The social character of education grew gradually alongside the development of production. At the ultimate stage of the class society, education will be conducted among all the people. This is a characteristic inherent in education as a social ideology. During the time of Confucius, learning became open to people of the lower strata and the public was allowed to have a say in government matters. In recruiting students, restrictions regarding "class origin" were waived and favorable conditions were present for expanding the social scope of education. The slogan put forward by Confucius of "recruiting students regardless of their class origin" reflected this tendency in the development of education and promoted this development. The significance of this slogan should not be underestimated.

As a historical figure in the ideological field, Confucius founded his school of thought. He left behind a great deal of ideological material which people after him could use as a foundation or for other purposes. The influence of his doctrine on the eras that followed can be seen from the development of his thought or traced from the social conditions of those eras. For example, as we all know, Confucius never called himself a sage. It was only during and after the time of Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty that he was officially designated a sage.

For another example, the features of Confucius in the Sung Dynasty were different from those in the Han Dynasty. The contents of the classics adopted by the Confucians of the Han Dynasty were different from those of the classics adopted by the Confucians of the Sung Dynasty. During the Han Dynasty, Confucius was a half-god, half-man founder of a religion who had a monstrous look and knew everything apriori. During the Sung Dynasty, he changed into a reincarnation of the cardinal principles of rites who sought perfection in moral cultivation and assumed an awe-inspiring appearance. The Han Confucians deduced from the Confucian classics many strange and mysterious things, while the Sung Confucians were interested in such incisive teachings as "humanity" and "sense of morality." Confucius was a sage in these two dynasties. Yet this same sage had different personalities. It is hardly possible to explain this phenomenon by just quoting Confucius. We can provide a satisfactory explanation only by clarifying the nature of the development of the landlord classes during the Han and Sung dynasties, clarifying the different social problems they faced and getting a clear picture of their ideological situation as a whole.

The activities of honoring Confucius during the end of the Ching Dynasty and the beginning of the republic can also be taken as an example. At that time, the political situation was changing incessantly and people of different descriptions were mounting the rostrum in turns. The image of Confucius as a sage varied accordingly.

These activities of honoring Confucius should doubtlessly be eliminated and criticized in light of the roles they played. Some of them deserved to be criticized more severely than Confucius himself. But we must see that the images of Confucius in these activities were different and might even be opposite to each other, so that criticizing these activities does not mean criticizing Confucius and cannot replace criticism of Confucius. This is very clear. However, the "gang of four" deliberately created confusion in this regard. Instead of differentiating between the different natures and roles of these activities they intentionally blurred the differences between Confucius' thought and the activities of honoring Confucius and put the label of honoring Confucius on all academic research confirming the rational factors of Confucius' thought. Then, brandishing the massive cudgel of "all those who honor Confucius are reactionary," they bared their fangs, ran wild and threw history, theory, the policy on the relationship between politics and academic studies and people's thinking into confusion. As a result, all work was ruined. The work of criticizing Confucius in historical research became a blank or a forbidden zone where no one dared to tread.

The proletariat wants to criticize the old world as a whole. But abusing and toppling old things is not the end. Nothing can be toppled by being abused as far as old things, especially those in the ideological field, are concerned.

That is to say, criticism and abuse are two different things. Regarding certain concrete things, criticism and inheritance are interrelated. Only by sorting out and assimilating the rational parts of old ideas and the old culture can we be filled with vigor and vitality and turn these old ideas and culture into a garbage heap. Only in this way can we negate all old ideas and culture and promote the proletarian new culture.

Great leader Chairman Mao gave some specific instructions in this connection long ago. He called upon us to "learn from our historical legacy and critically summarize it by the Marxist method." Coming to the question of Confucius, he unequivocally opposed "forcing people to believe in Confucius' teachings as religious dogmas." He cited the old culture, including Confucius' thought, as "a target of our revolution." He emphatically pointed out that "socialism is many times better than Confucius' 'classics.'" He said also: "We should sum up and take over the precious legacy accumulated during the period from Confucius to Dr Sun Yat-sen. This is of great help to us in guiding the current great movement." His attitude of making Confucius a target of the revolution and an object of inheritance shows respect for the dialectical development of history and is the critical attitude of the proletariat toward the ideas and doctrines of the exploiting classes which had enormous influence in the past. We must recognize that attitude toward Confucius' thought is not a question of passively handling a variegated curio or a simple question of preventing poison. More important, it is a question of "guiding the current great movement" and, in the present stage, this is a major question of promoting proletarian culture. This question stubbornly exists whether or not we pay attention to it. It will play the role of promoting or impeding social progress, depending on whether we solve it correctly or incorrectly. We must not take it lightly.

The "gang of four" also played an excellent role as teachers by negative example. As we all know, they tried their best to abuse and topple Confucius. But they abused him for the purpose of venting their class hatred against the great proletarian revolutionaries; they toppled him for the purpose of toppling many revolutionary leaders of the party. That is to say, just as those who formerly honored Confucius, they made use of Confucius to play tricks.

The "gang of four," who frenziedly attempted to wipe out history, was completely wiped out by history. Having won a victory, the people in their hundreds of millions are advancing on the road of a new Long March. The urgent task of sorting out the historical legacy, sweeping away the pernicious influence of the "gang of four" and promoting proletarian culture is placed before us, allowing not a moment's delay.



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The question of Confucius is a major one in this task. It is also an academic question that caused much controversy in the past. We should all make concerted efforts to correctly assess this question.

#### NORTHWEST BASIN TO BECOME AGRICULTURAL CENTER

OW180814Y Peking NCNA in English 0702 GMT 18 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Sining, 18 Aug (HSINHUA)--Tsaidam Basin on northwest China's Chinghai-Tibetan Plateau will be transformed into a mechanized agricultural centre within eight years, it was announced here recently.

The third biggest inland river basin in China, the 200,000 square kilometre Tsaidam is known as a treasure house for its abundant hidden treasures, including oil, asbestos and coal, and for the vast expanse of virgin land which is estimated at 200,000 hectares. Last year, First Secretary Tan Chi-lung of the provincial Communist Party Committee made an inspection tour of this area 300 kilometres west of Sining, the provincial capital. On the basis of the on-the-spot investigations made by this and other leading officials, the committee has fixed a plan to further exploit the natural resources there. As a first step in the fulfillment of this long-term task, people will in the next eight years open up far more land than the total of 48,000 hectares opened in the 28 years since liberation. A special commission has been set up to take charge of land reclamation under the provincial leading group for the overall development of the basin.

Tsaidam is endowed with favourable farming conditions. There are more than 3,000 hours of sunshine a year and there is a sharp variation between day and night temperatures. The snow-clad mountains of Kunlun, Chilian and Altyn which surround the area provide an inexhaustible source of water for irrigation. There is abundant underground water to be exploited. The basin has no less than 40 perennial rivers and a still greater number of lakes.

Despite these conditions, farming existed before liberation in only a few small villages on the southern and eastern fringes of the basin, where there were 666 hectares of land, producing a mere 0.75 tons of grain per hectare. The rest of the vast, barren basin was inhabited by 10,000 nomadic herdsmen of Tibetan, Mongolian and Kazakh nationalities.

Since the mid-50s, the government has set up six state farms, which are staffed mainly by demobilized army men and school graduates from elsewhere. While engaged in animal husbandry, the herdsmen have also learned farming. The area now has 48,666 hectares, producing an average of 75,000 tons of grain a year.

Many state farms and people's communes have become known for their good harvests. An example of this is the Hsiangjiteh farm, which had a per hectare output of 12.75 tons of spring wheat in 1976, and 13 tons in 1977.

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TIEH YING SPEAKS AT CHEKIANG CYL CONGRESS OPENING

OW181110Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Aug 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Sixth Chekiang Provincial CYL Congress opened in Hangchow today. The tasks of the congress are: to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner; follow the line of the party's 11th national congress; deeply expose and criticize the gang of four for their crimes in sabotaging CYL work; conscientiously sum up experiences and lessons from the struggles between the two lines, especially the 11th struggle, on the youth front in our province; set forth the CYL's tasks for the present and the future; elect our province's delegates to the 10th National CYL Congress; elect the Sixth Chekiang Provincial CYL Committee; and mobilize the CYL members and young people throughout the province to strive to carry out the general task for the new period.

Attending the opening ceremony were responsible comrades of the Chekiang provincial party and revolutionary committees--Tieh Ying, Li Feng-ping, Chen Tso-lin, Kuan Chun-ting, (Lo Han-ching), Feng Ko, Yuan Fang-lieh (Chieh Hsi), Wang Yao-ting, (Li Chao-lung), (Wang Chia-yang) and Liu I-fu. Also present were leading comrades of PLA units stationed in Chekiang and responsible comrades of the provincial CPPCC committee, the provincial trade union council and the provincial women's federation. A total of 1,523 delegates are attending the CYL congress. They include youth workers from all parts of the province: young heroes, models and representatives of advanced collectives in industry, agriculture, commerce, education and the military; young people of minority nationalities, returned Overseas Chinese and sons and daughters of patriotic personages; and representatives of those working among children. Women account for 30.7 percent of the total number of delegates.

At 0800 Comrade Wang Tse-hsin declared the congress open. Comrade (Lin Kao-li) delivered the opening address.

Amid thunderous applause, Comrade Tieh Ying, first secretary of the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee, made a speech. On behalf of the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial revolutionary committee and the provincial military district, he first of all extended warmest congratulations to the congress. After citing a number of facts to describe the excellent political, economic and youth-work situation in our province, Comrade Tieh Ying said:

[Begin recording] Comrades, the CYL is an organization of advanced young people founded and guided by the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao himself. It has grown under the kind attention of Chairman Mao, Premier Chou, Chairman Chu and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. In protracted revolutionary struggles, the CYL has united and educated the masses of young people and made valuable contributions to the cause of the party. It has glorious revolutionary traditions. Since the founding of new China, the CYL, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's great banner, has persisted in educating young people in the communist spirit, actively led the masses of young people in taking part in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, rallied the masses of young people closely around the party and played an important role on all fronts.

Facts over the past 28 years have fully proved that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has always held the dominant position in CYL work. Also fully proved is the fact that the masses of CYL members and young people ardently love the Chinese Communist Party, the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, the wise leader Chairman Hua, Premier Chou, Chairman Chu, and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and socialism.

This generation of young people has a bright future; it can accomplish great things. These young people are completely trustworthy and reliable.

In accordance with the line of the party's 11th national congress and the general task for the new period, we have put forward initial 3-year and 8-year plans for rapidly developing the national economy in our province so that, by 1985, Chekiang will be an agricultural base which takes grain as the key link, insures all-round development and gives high, stable yields, and a socialist industrial province with its own characteristics and a harmonious development of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry. People throughout the province must work together to achieve this goal which is also the goal of the CYL. [end recording]

Comrade Tieh Ying pointed out: Achievement of the four modernizations--the earnest desire of people throughout the country--is a pressing task. This generation of young people didn't have the opportunity to take part in the 25,000-li Long March of the past; but now they can participate in the new Long March for accomplishing the four modernizations.

The younger generation is a heroic shock force for accomplishing the general task for the new period. In order to shoulder the historic task given to the younger generation by the party and people, young people must study, study and again study, unite, unite and again unite. It is necessary to carry the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end and eliminate their poisonous influence. It is necessary to promote the study style of integrating theory with practice, integrate the study of revolutionary theories with practice in the three great revolutionary movements, study and apply what has been learned in the course of struggle, acquire real knowledge and skills to serve the people and train yourselves to be successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, successors who are both Red and expert.

In conclusion, Comrade Tieh Ying emphatically pointed out: [begin recording] Party organizations at all levels throughout the province must effectively strengthen leadership over the CYL and put CYL work on their agenda, thus attaching importance to the CYL ideologically, making sure it adheres to the correct political line and supporting its work. CYL organizations at all levels must grasp the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously and lead CYL members and young people in marching in the front ranks toward the four modernizations, taking the initiative to undertake difficult, urgent and heavy tasks, bringing into full play the role of young people as a shock force in the movements to learn from Taching in industry and learn from Tachai in agriculture, and making greater contributions to accomplishing the four modernizations. I now wish the congress every success. [applause] [end recording]

This afternoon, Comrade Wang Tse-hsin, on behalf of the provincial CYL committee, will deliver a report entitled "Mobilize and Dedicate Our Youthful Years to the Great Undertaking of the Four Modernizations."

#### HSU CHIA-TUN COMMENDS KIANGSU AGRICULTURAL UNITS

OW201609Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 15 Aug 78 OW

[Report on a meeting held in Nanking Municipality on 14 August to commend units in Kiangsu producing high yields of summer crops--portions recorded]

[Excerpts] Attending the meeting were responsible comrades of the Kiangsu provincial party and revolutionary committees, including Hsu Chia-tun, Hu Hung, Chu Chian, Chou Tse, Hsin Sha-po, (Wang Cheng-wu), (Tsui Ying-chien), [words indistinct] Chang Chung-liang, Wang Hai-su and Chen Ko-tien.

Also attending the meeting were Lin Yu-sheng and Ta Jun-sheng, responsible personnel of the provincial military district; (Kung Wei-chen), (Yang Ping-pao), (Yang Ko-chin), [words indistinct], (Pao Ho-chang), (Liu Shu-hsin), (Wang Chao-chuan) and (Liao Chien-te), responsible personnel of the Kiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee; and responsible personnel of all prefectures, municipalities and counties, and of all departments, committees and offices under provincial-level organs. The award presentation was presided over by Comrade Hu Hung, secretary of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee.

In Suchou, Yangchou and Nantung prefectures, the per-mou yield of summer crops surpassed 400 catties, while in Yangchung County and Taichou Municipality the per-mou yield was over 600 catties.

On behalf of the provincial party and revolutionary committees, Comrade Hsu Chia-tun, first secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, presented banners, citations and awards to those units that have produced high yields of summer crops.

In his speech at the meeting, Comrade Hsu Chia-tun said: [begin recording] "Comrades, we have just held an award presentation meeting to commend the units throughout the province which have distinguished themselves in achieving bumper harvests of summer crops over the past few years. On behalf of the provincial party and revolutionary committees, I extend warm congratulations to those units just commended, and through their representatives, to the masses of cadres, party members and people in the rural areas throughout the province.

We have just listened to the guidelines of the National Capital Construction Conference relayed by Comrade Hu Hung and we are all greatly inspired. The National Capital Construction Conference is a very constructive and important meeting on the agricultural front. Holding high the great banner of Chairman Mao and further expounding the line, principles, policies and measures for top-speed agricultural development, the important instructions given by wise leader Chairman Hua, the important speech by Vice Chairman Li Hsien-nien at the conference, as well as the summing-up speech made by Vice Premier Chi Teng-kuei at the conference's final session, will create tremendous and far-reaching influence on accelerating farmland capital construction in our country and pushing forward our national economy at high speed.

During the conference, Vice Premier Chi and Vice Premier Ching personally led responsible comrades of all provinces and regions in the south to visit several localities in our province for inspection. This has greatly promoted our work. Chairman Hua and the responsible comrades of the central authorities have affirmed in their talks the experience and methods of our province. This has encouraged us greatly.

Recently, several responsible comrades of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee, departments, committees and offices have conscientiously studied and discussed the important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and received a profound education.

Once again we are holding such a meeting to get together with comrades from prefectural, municipal and county party committees, as well as with comrades from grassroots units, to further study a series of instructions from Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and discuss the implementation of the guidelines of the National Capital Construction Conference in order to speed up the development of our agriculture and the entire national economy." [end recording]



Comrade Hsu Chia-gun said: In studying the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, we must, proceeding from the needs of fulfilling the general task for the new period and achieving the four modernizations at high speed, fully understand the guidelines of the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, and promptly apply them to our present work.

Comrade Hsu Chia-tun also said: In strengthening the party's leadership over agriculture, we must adhere to the principle of our rural work, that is to carry out the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiments simultaneously by taking exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, the general task for the new period as the driving force, production as the central task, and implementation of the party's rural economic policies as an important factor. We must grasp the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four as a unified movement. In close connection with exposure and criticism of the gang of four, we must launch the "two blows" struggle in a well-guided and systematic way to deal blows to the restorationist activities of class enemies, and to embezzlers, thieves, speculators and profitters.

To carry out our present rural work, we must, in close connection with the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, also implement the related documents issued by the party Central Committee, further carry out the party's rural economic policies, make efforts to lessen irrational burdens on the peasants, persistently correct all practices of coercion and commandism, as well as violations of law and discipline, so as to bring about a profound change in work style among cadres and do a good job in consolidating leading groups at all levels.

#### TSINAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ELECTS MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS

SK200536Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 Aug 78 SK

[Text] The first session of the Eighth Tsinan Municipal People's Congress, which lasted 5 days, closed successfully on 26 July. During the session all the deputies, with high political enthusiasm, sincerely studied the speech delivered by Chairman Mao at the enlarged conference on the work of the party Central Committee and the government work report delivered by Chairman Hua at the Fifth National People's Congress. They listened to and discussed Comrade (Wei Chien-yu's) report on the work of the municipal revolutionary committee and (Chang Chin's) report on how Tsinan develops the 8-year national economic plan.

The session elected new members of the Eighth Tsinan Municipal Revolutionary Committee. (Wei Chien-yu) was elected chairman of the Tsinan Municipal Revolutionary Committee. Elected to be vice chairmen of the Tsinan Municipal Revolutionary Committee were Li Yuan-jung, (Li Fa-jung), (Liu Hsien-ling), (Tan Hung-shun), (Chang I-pai), (Tseng Chun-tsao), (Hsiao Chao-chun), (Jung Hsi-chin) and (Yang Cheng-yu).

On behalf of the former municipal revolutionary committee, Comrade (Wei Chien-yu) gave a work report entitled "Hold High the Great Banner of Chairman Mao, Closely Follow Chairman Hua on the New Long March and Struggle To Build Tsinan Into a Modern, Socialist, Industrial City." The report stated: Our fighting goal is to work painstakingly for 8 years so as to build Tsinan into an advanced industrial city with rapid development of industry, high-and-stable-yield agriculture, prosperous development of scientific and cultural undertakings and relatively comprehensive public facilities which serve production and make for a convenient daily life. The session unanimously adopted the report by Comrade (Wei Chien-yu).



KWANGTUNG CPPCC HOLDS SESSION, PARTY LEADER SPEAKS

HK180852Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 18 Aug 78 HK

[Summary] The Standing Committee of the Fourth Kwangtung Provincial CPPCC Committee held its third session in Canton from 11 to 14 August. During the session, Hsi Chung-hsun, a responsible comrade of the provincial CCP committee, received the Standing Committee members of the provincial CPPCC committee who attended the session. He also spoke at the session.

Hsi Chung-hsun said in his speech: "Since the provincial CPPCC committee resumed its activities, it has done a great deal of work. Lin Piao and the gang of four frenziedly opposed Chairman Mao's concept of a revolutionary united front and bared their fangs and showed their inveterate hatred for the political consultative conference. When they ran wild, the signboards of the political consultative conferences in all places were broken. They regarded our comrades and friends as enemies. The consequences are very bad and the remnant poison is very deep. They did not want people like us. This showed that people like us were not their social foundation for restoring capitalism. What they wanted was other kinds of people, people who followed them in restoring capitalism and who helped them to usurp party and state power and exercise fascist dictatorship. We are embarking on the work of clearly distinguishing between right and wrong and eliminating the remnant poison. We are mobilizing the cadres and masses throughout the province to fight well the third battle of exposing and criticizing the gang of four and to resolutely carry this great political revolution through to the end.

"When Lin Piao and the gang of four frantically pushed the counterrevolutionary revisionist line, some of our comrades were attacked and persecuted. We must rationally and dialectically look at the problems independent of our personal feelings. We must be able to undergo the tests of the line and class struggles. Our veteran cadres must play the vanguard role and act as models. Our backs must not be burdened with the baggage of 'seniority.' We must make stricter demands on ourselves. Under party leadership and together with the masses, we must follow Chairman Hua in continuing the revolution. On the new Long March, we must not drop by the wayside or lag behind, and we must shoulder the battle task entrusted us by the new period."

Hsi Chung-hsun noted: "The situation in Kwangtung is excellent, but there are many problems. Doing Kwangtung's work well is of very great significance. We hope that the work of the provincial CPPCC committee springs to life, that united front work is extensively unfolded, that all patriotic forces are united and that the positive factors of all quarters are greatly mobilized to make contributions to realizing the four modernizations and to building the big southern gate of our motherland."

The session was attended by Yang Ying-pin, Li Chia-jen and Yang Kang-hua, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committee; by Yin Lin-ping, Lo Fan-chun, Chang Po-chuan, Hsiao Huan-hui, Chou Chihi-fei, Yun Kuang-ying, Tan Tien-tu, Hsiao Chun-ying, Lo Ming, Lo Chun, Wang Yueh and Lo Hsiung-tsai, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee; and by 90 Standing Committee members of the provincial CPPCC committee. Tan Kuei-ming, secretary general of the provincial CPPCC committee, made a speech containing the report on the work of the provincial CPPCC committee in the first half of 1978 and the suggestions on the work for the second half of this year.

After serious discussion, the participants in the session held: "Under the provincial CCP committee's leadership, the provincial CPPCC committee has further developed its work over the past half year.

"In the work for the second half of the year, we must firmly grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, clearly distinguish between right and wrong in line, eliminate remnant poison and influence, seriously implement the party's various policies, unite the patriotic figures of all circles, mobilize all positive factors, give better play to the active role of the people's political consultative conference and struggle hard to realize the four modernizations."

The session passed the decision on the addition of organizations to the fourth provincial CPPCC committee and on the appointment and discharge of persons. The Standing Committee members of the provincial CPPCC committee also listened to the report made by a responsible person of the provincial planning committee on the provincial economy.

#### KWANGTUNG COUNTY HOLDS MEETING ON REDUCING PEASANT'S BURDENS

HK181340Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 18 Aug 78 HK

[Summary] The Kuangning County CCP Committee recently held a meeting of leading cadres at and above bureau director level of the county-subordinate organs to further study the Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee's experience circulated by the party Central Committee on reducing the irrational burdens on the peasants and the party Central Committee's relevant important instruction. In connection with the reality of their county and their own departments, the participants in the meeting criticized the "theory of noninvolvement," deepened their understanding, unified their thinking and increased their spontaneity in implementing the Hsianghsiang experience.

Since the Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee's experience and the party Central Committee's relevant instruction were circulated, party organizations at all levels in the county have quickly studied, publicized and implemented them. Principal leading members of the county and commune party committees have gone deep into basic-level units to conduct investigation and study. In accordance with the actual situation, they initially solved the salient problems of the peasants' excessively heavy burdens in terms of manpower, capital and grain. However, leading comrades of many units still had ideological obstacles. They held: "Implementing the Hsianghsiang experience is a matter for the upper-level party committees. We are only executors [of policies]." They therefore took a wait and see attitude and acted slowly.

At the meeting, the county CCP committee organized the comrades to further study and the party Central Committee's relevant important instruction and the Hsianghsiang county experience. "The industrial and communications front noted that some factories' support-agriculture products were poor in quality and high in price. They repaired agricultural tools on a time-rate basis and fixed charges unilaterally. Some work-hours were as costly as 3 yuan. They overcharged for some products. For example, their charge for cement No 300 was the same as for cement No 400. Industrial losses in some factories were shared among the peasants. The financial and trade front noted that, while procuring agricultural and sideline products, some basic-level commercial, supply and marketing units downgraded products, obtained more products than they would have procured by turning the scales in their favor and brought down prices. When they sold commodities, weight of the commodities they sold was lighter than it should have been and the products were also adulterated. In work, they did more to grasp procurement but did less to help communes and brigades develop their collective economies and the commune members' household sideline production."

In connection with the fact that policies were not implemented and the peasants' activism was suppressed, the comrades attending the meeting very profoundly understood: "Implementing the Hsianghsiang experience and reducing the peasants' burdens are indeed urgent tasks."

"Whether they are implemented well has a bearing on the consolidation of the system of the people's communes, on the implementation of the socialist principle 'to each according to his work,' on the consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance, on the improvement of the work style of the organs and cadres and on increasing the peasants' activism. In the final analysis, it has a bearing on the speed of agricultural development and on whether or not the four modernizations can be realized."

After the meeting, all fronts and units held rallies of cadres, staff and workers and gave the plan formulated by the meeting to the masses for discussion and implementation.

#### KWANGTUNG OFFICIAL DISCUSSES HYDROELECTRIC NEEDS

HK190658Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 17 Aug 78 HK

[Summary] "The Kwangtung electric power bureau solemnly held a 15 August rally to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Liuhsiho hydroelectric power station. Hsi Chung-hsun, second secretary of the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee, made an important speech at the rally, calling on the whole province to resolutely implement Chairman Hua's instruction on giving prominence to grasping electricity, make full use of Kwangtung's rich hydroelectric power resources, mobilize the masses to run hydroelectric power in a big way and increase the motive power for the development of the national economy of our province, particularly for a big and rapid increase in agriculture."

The rally was held at the Liuhsiho hydroelectric power station. (Kuo Sheng-heng), secretary of the party committee of the Liuhsiho hydroelectric power station gave a report on the work done over the past 20 years. During this time, the station has generated 2.82 billion KWH, completing the state's power generating tasks with comparatively good results, while enabling Tsunghua and Hua counties and the Canton suburbs to irrigate and prevent flood on 400,000 mou of farmland.

"The hydroelectric power station recovered all the investment in it during its first 3 years of operation and has continued to accumulate a large amount of construction funds for the state."

So far the station has scored five important achievements in tapping potentials and has conducted 27 technical innovations. At present, comprehensive automation plans are being worked on and there has been some preliminary success in achieving remote control.

Hsi Chung-hsun said: "Operations over the past 20 years show that the orientation of our province's first medium-size hydroelectric power station has been completely correct and totally in line with the general line of socialist construction. The experience gained in running this electricity station is very precious and of universal significance for hydroelectricity, for industry and for other business throughout the province. We must seriously sum up and popularize it."

He said: "We must have large and rapid increases in our agricultural and industrial production. We must also have similar increases in the various fronts. However, insufficient electricity is a very prominent problem."

"We must make full use of Kwangtung's water and manpower resources and hydroelectricity in a big way. In running hydroelectricity, we must combine large, medium and small projects together, we must develop large hydroelectricity power stations, but we must develop still more medium and small ones. We must launch a mass movement to run small hydroelectric power stations. In places where there are hydroelectric resources, every commune and brigade should run small hydroelectric power stations. They require small investments, the effects can be felt rapidly, and the technology can be mastered easily."

"We must build as many small hydroelectric power stations as there are stars in the sky and push rural electrification a great stride forward. In running small hydroelectric power stations in a big way, we must pay attention to mobilizing the activism of the communes and brigades and insure that whoever builds the stations owns, manages and benefits from them. The state should provide policy, technology and material support. We must also pay attention to comprehensively make use of hydroelectric resources for electricity generation and irrigation and of reservoir water for forestry use, grain and fruit production and animal husbandry. We must also do well in managing hydroelectric power stations.

"In developing hydroelectric power, we must do well in grasping the key link of exposing and criticizing Lin Piao and the gang of four. Due to the interference of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four, Kwangtung's mass activism for running hydroelectric power suffered. In the third campaign to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four, we must thoroughly eradicate their remnant poison and influence and effectively strengthen the party's leadership over the electricity industry."

Hsi Chung-hsun continued: "We must unswervingly take the road of running hydroelectric power in a big way. I hope that the Liuhsiho hydroelectric power station comrades will continue to work hard, guard against arrogance and rashness and continue to advance. I hope that the electricity industry front and the industry and communications departments throughout the province will seriously learn from the experience of Liuhsiho hydroelectric power station, develop the national economy with still greater, faster, better and more economic results and contribute to realizing the four modernizations as soon as possible."

Also giving speeches at the rally were Wang Chuan-kuo, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, Chou Ting, secretary of the Canton Municipal CCP Committee, and (Yueh Yun-fei), deputy secretary of the Tsunghua County CCP Committee.

"On behalf of the provincial industry and communications political department, the provincial planning committee, construction committee and industry and communications office, (Wang Huan), chairman of the provincial industry and communications office, read a letter of congratulation to the party committee and all the staff and workers of the Liuhsiho hydroelectric power station. Comrade Liu Tien-fu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, presented award banners certificates of merit to the progressive unit and progressive producers of the Liuhsiho hydroelectric power station."

#### BRIEFS

HONAN COUNTY RALLY--On 6 August, Hsianghsiang County in Honan held a rally to mark the 20th anniversary of great leader Chairman Mao's inspection of a people's commune of this county. Secretary of the Hsianghsiang County party committee (Liu Te-hai) spoke at the rally. [Chengchow Honan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Aug 78 SK]

HUPEH LEADER VISITS PREFECTURE--Leading cadres in Huangkang Prefecture have gone to the frontline of the struggle against drought to encourage the cadres and masses and to solve specific problems. The prefecture reaped a bumper harvest of early rice, most of the cotton is growing normally and 85 percent of the double-crop late rice has been transplanted. Some 23,000 cadres have been sent to the frontline of the struggle. Comrade Han Ning-fu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, recently visited the prefecture to check on work and provide guidance. He discovered and solved problems of shortages of electricity, fuel and machinery and gave instructions on future work. [Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Aug 78 HK]



## TIENTSIN HOLDS SECOND GANG DENUNCIATION RALLY

SK191548Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 18 Aug 78 SK

[Text] While resolutely implementing the important directive of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on grasping the key link of class struggle to run the army well and under the excellent situation in which an upsurge has been brought about in Tientsin in exposing and criticizing the counterrevolutionary political program of the gang of four, the Tientsin municipal party committee held a second denunciation rally against the gang of four on 17 August. The rally was held to deeply expose and criticize the counterrevolutionary crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four, and the serious problems of a certain number of responsible persons in Tientsin who faithfully pushed the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line, ruthlessly attacked and persecuted revolutionary cadres, veteran workers, model workers, revolutionary intellectuals and technicians and sabotaged the Great Cultural Revolution in Tientsin. The rally called for efforts to unswervingly implement the important directive of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on grasping the key link of class struggle in running the army well, resolutely eliminate chaos and restore order, rule out all interference and obstacles, continuously and deeply expose and criticize the gang of four's counterrevolutionary political program, firmly grasp investigations on incidents and individuals implicated in the gang's conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power, boldly arouse the masses to expose and punish smash-and-grabbers in a big way and thoroughly smash the social foundation of the gang of four. The rally called on us to grasp the key link in running everything, grasp the three great revolutions simultaneously, do a good job in production and make a good arrangement for the livelihood of the masses so as to win a complete victory in revolution and construction.

The rally was held at the people's gymnasium in Tientsin with 129 supplementary congregation sites and was participated in by 110,000 party members, cadres and people. They were filled with righteous indignation and mutual feelings against their common enemies. The rally was permeated with a fighting atmosphere in carrying out revolutionary criticism. Present in the rally were responsible persons of the Tientsin municipal party and revolutionary committees including Lin Hu-chia, Huang Chih-kang, Wang I, Hsu Cheng, Yen Ta-kai, (Chang Huai-shan), Wang Chung-nien, (Hu Chao-heng), (Li Yen-wu), Wang Chan-ying, Ma Hsiu-chung, Pai Hua, Wang En-hui, Li Chung-yuan, Chao Chun and Liu Chih-feng and responsible persons of various departments and committees of the Tientsin municipal party and revolutionary committees and of various prefectures, counties and bureaus. Also in attendance were responsible comrades of the Tientsin Municipal Garrison (Tao Chung-nan) and of the PLA units stationed in Tientsin including (Yen Tung-mao) and (Yang Tzu-an). The rally was presided over separately by the first secretary of the Tientsin municipal party committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee Lin Hu-chia and the second secretary of the Tientsin municipal party committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee Huang Chih-kang. Comrades addressing the rally were (Fang Jen-cheng) of the Tientsin Municipal Public Security Bureau, (Hsu Ming) of the Tientsin Federation of Trade Unions, (Liu Ya) of the Tientsin Tangku ward party committee, (Sung Ping-feng) of the Tientsin power station, (Chia Chih-chung) of the Tientsin port commissioner's office, (Chang Ying-hsueh) of the Tientsin Culture Bureau and (Kao Cheng-ming) of the Tientsin Arts Institute. In their speeches, they used numerous facts to indignantly expose and criticize a certain number of responsible persons in Tientsin for their serious problems of actively following Lin Piao and the gang of four, faithfully carrying out their counterrevolutionary revisionist line and the 21 February counter-revolutionary speech of Chiang Ching, peddling the counterrevolutionary fallacies of suspecting all and overthrowing all, fabricating a great number of unjust, false and unfounded cases, actively engaging in fascist dictatorship, ruthlessly attacking and persecuting revolutionary cadres, veteran workers, model workers, revolutionary intellectuals and technicians, disrupting the Great Cultural Revolution, undermining various socialist construction causes and working for Lin Piao and the gang of four to usurp party and

state power. Their speeches aroused the boundless indignation of all participants against Lin Piao, the gang of four and a certain number of responsible persons in Tientsin.

In conclusion, secretary of the Tientsin municipal party committee (Chang Huai-shan) gave a very important speech at the rally.

Comrade (Chang Huai-shan) said in his speech: After the important directive issued by wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee to Tientsin had been transmitted, the lid of the class struggle in Tientsin was lifted and the exposure-criticism-investigation movement constantly deepened. Since the 100,000-people rally held by the Tientsin municipal party committee in July, the masses of cadres and people have further realized the serious problems of certain responsible persons of Tientsin, roused their indignation, and steeled their confidence in the struggle, so that the struggle has been effectively promoted and a high tide in exposing and criticizing the gang of four's counterrevolutionary political program has taken shape. On the one hand, we have exposed some serious problems of certain responsible persons of Tientsin who had connections with the gang of four and hosts of facts which laid bare their acts in vigorously preparing counterrevolutionary public opinion for the gang, and uncovered a number of individuals and incidents which were connected with the gang's conspiracy to usurp party and state power. On the other hand, we have begun to expose and uncover a number of smash-and-grabbers who undermined the Great Cultural Revolution, engaged in class revenge in a big way, committed serious crimes and incurred the great wrath of the masses. That the problems have been exposed to a further extent is the initial success of the movement carried out during the past 2 months. But we must soberly recognize that Tientsin was a base run by Lin Piao and the gang of four for many years, where some of their crimes were hatched. Although we have exposed some serious problems, there is still a long way to go before we penetratingly expose, thoroughly criticize and completely investigate them, and our tasks are still very arduous.

Comrade (Chang Huai-shan) continued: According to the plans formulated by the Tientsin municipal party committee, the present tasks are to speed up the investigations of the persons and deeds implicated in the gang's conspiracy to usurp party and state power while penetratingly exposing and criticizing the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang, and to resolutely expose and deal blows at smash-and-grabbers. After this rally, we must continue to deeply expose and criticize the gang's crimes committed in Tientsin and the serious problems of certain responsible persons of Tientsin Municipality, firmly grasp the investigations of the persons and deeds implicated in the gang's conspiracy to usurp party and state power, and thoroughly investigate the counterrevolutionary incidents aiming at attacking and framing Premier Chou and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. We must bear actual events in mind to expose the grave misdeeds of a few persons who, closely following certain responsible persons of Tientsin Municipality, vigorously created counterrevolutionary public opinion for the gang and committed a great number of evil acts, and urge them to immediately change their stand and take the initiative in exposing and giving an account to the masses of what the gang of four and its sworn follower had instructed them, how these certain responsible persons worked out plans and what they themselves did. It is imperative to point out to them that only when they thoroughly expose and confess their misdeeds and determine to amend their ways, will they be forgiven by the masses. Some comrades have begun to do so, which we welcome.

With regard to those who by now still refuse to expose the problems of essential importance, efforts should be made to boldly arouse the masses to sternly criticize and struggle against them, so that they will change their stand and correct their attitude, and know that it is very dangerous for them to continue to resist.

He said: It is necessary to mobilize the masses to expose and deal blows at smash-and-grabbers with great fanfare so as to thoroughly shatter the gang's social foundation. This is an important component of the exposure-criticism-investigation movement as a whole, and an indication that the movement has been deepened. If we do not uncover such bad persons, but continue to let them hold power, conduct evil deeds and suppress the masses, the movement will not be carried out successfully, the revolutionary enthusiasm of cadres and the people will be not fully boosted, no guarantee will be provided for stability and unity and the various types of work will be not promoted. If we are not determined to uncover such bad persons, evil roots will remain to make endless trouble in the future.

He said: Leading cadres at all levels must have a firm and clear-cut stand and never be hesitant or softhearted in dealing blows at bad persons. Leading cadres at all levels should go among the masses to participate in study and research, and conscientiously solve and handle typical cases and problems of typical units, so as to break the deadlock and promote the movement in the entire area. Some units which are involved in the same cases should actively cooperate with one another and work in close coordination. Party committees of various wards, counties and bureaus should adopt effective measures based on their specific situations and rapidly bring about an upsurge in the struggle, just as the Tangku ward party committee has done. It is imperative to solve the problems of leading cadres in their thinking and understanding and wipe out various obstacles. In the movement we should always be vigilant against sabotage and interference by class enemies. It is necessary to sincerely implement the party's policies and, in the movement, uphold the principle of adopting both persistent and prudent attitudes and achieving both complete investigation of problems and stability of the whole situation.

He continued: Efforts should be made to strictly distinguish and correctly handle the two contradictions of a different nature, and help more people by educating them and narrow the target of attack. People who have problems should be treated differently according to the nature of their problems, the seriousness of their cases and their attitude. Those who resist should be treated sternly and those who repent should be treated leniently. In criticizing it is necessary to be strict and in handling people with problems it is necessary to be lenient. It is essential to deal sure, accurate and relentless blows, with emphasis on accurate blows at criminal activities of class enemies. With regard to arch culprits who, with the support and connivance of and shielded by Lin Piao, the gang of four and certain responsible persons of Tientsin, engaged in beating, smashing and looting, chief criminals who vigorously engaged in class revenge and beat people to death or to disability, and criminals who severely undermined social order, [passage indistinct]. With regard to those who beat people because of being influenced and fooled by the reactionary ideology of Lin Piao and the gang of four, our main task is to educate them to understand that beating people is against the state law, help them recognize their mistakes, draw lessons from them and win the masses' forgiveness, and keep them from being arbitrarily labeled as smash-and-grabbers and being seized because of their mistakes.

Comrade (Chang Huai-shan) said: We must conscientiously observe the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention formulated by Chairman Mao and strictly observe party discipline and state law.

In the investigation work, we must attach importance to evidence, conduct investigation and study, and strictly forbid extorting confessions. In the current exposure-criticism-investigation movement, efforts should be made to conscientiously implement the party's policy on cadres and intellectuals and other various policies, and reverse all unjust, fabricated and erroneous charges. Party committees at various levels should strengthen leadership over this work and organize competent and trustworthy leading bodies to do this work.

Comrade (Chang Huai-shan) concluded: The struggle confronting us is complicated and our tasks are arduous. We should keep our minds sober, guard against arrogance and impetuosity, rely on the masses, strengthen leadership, grasp the key link of class struggle to promote everything else, persistently grasp the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously, do a good job in production, make proper arrangements for the livelihood of the masses and win new success in revolution and construction.

Public Security Bureau Rally

SK200032Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 18 Aug 78 SK

[Text] The Tientsin Municipal Public Security Bureau recently held a rally to expose and criticize the gang of four. Bearing in mind actual events on the public security front, it concentrated its efforts on exposing and criticizing the gang of four for its counter-revolutionary political program and on criticizing a certain number of responsible persons in Tientsin for their serious mistakes in following the gang of four's counterrevolutionary political program and vigorously conducting the "two negations" and "one smash."

It also exposed and criticized the principal responsible persons in the sixth section of the Tientsin Municipal Public Security Bureau and certain responsible persons in Tientsin for their serious crimes in wantonly undermining the work to reform criminals through labor, frenziedly conducting class retaliation, mercilessly persecuting revolutionary cadres and policemen and suppressing persons to their death. It announced a resolution on separately carrying out investigations of those persons.

Secretary of the Tientsin municipal party committee (Fan Ju-sheng) attended the rally.

Comrades who spoke at the rally angrily exposed the principal responsible person in the sixth section of the Tientsin Municipal Public Security Bureau for his serious crimes in indiscriminately changing the proletarian nature of the organs which are charged with the reform of criminals through labor in line with the will of the gang of four and a certain number of responsible persons in Tientsin, for practicing bourgeois fascist dictatorship and for serving as a ferocious hatchetman of the gang of four and a number of responsible persons in Tientsin in smashing the judicial and public security organs.

Participants pointed out: Fabricating various charges, this person investigated and troubled more than 470 cadres in the organs which are charged with reform of criminals through labor. He wantonly trampled on the socialist legal system and mentally and physically tortured the victims so that a large number of persons were suppressed and persecuted to death or until maimed. Furthermore, he openly violated the party's discipline and the law of the land and took advantage of his opposition and power to frenziedly conduct class retaliation against comrades who had criticized his mistakes and had aired their opinions, thus persecuting persons to death.



Comrade (Chu Chien-hsing), once director of the controlled education section of the Tientsin Municipal Public Security Bureau, was a veteran member of the party who joined the revolution in 1944. He was veteran cadre who had worked in public security affairs for many years. In 1968, in line with the party's organizational principle, Comrade (Chu Chien-hsing) submitted a report to the higher party committee on the problems of the person who made a show of his position and power, stifled democracy and enjoyed an elitist livelihood. Thus the person harbored a grudge against him.

Following the "21 February" speech by renegade Chiang Ching, he seized the chance to conduct class retaliation and to vilify (Chu Chien-hsing) as an "active counter-revolutionary." Then Comrade (Chu Chien-hsing) was imprisoned in a cattle shed and subjected to various types of severe corporal punishment for 6 months. Failing to find any evidence on (Chu Chien-hsing's) case, he again fabricated the charge that (Chu Chien-hsing) had committed murder in cooperation with his family.

He even organized a "fighting team" to further persecute Comrade (Chu Chien-hsing). He personally controlled the fighting team and instructed them that it was necessary to continue the struggle and to reach a decision on the case within 1 or 2 weeks. Thus (Chu Chien-hsing) was unable to sleep or eat, and he was tortured to death under the person's personal command and arrangement. Comrade (Chu Chien-hsing's) father-in-law was also forced to persecute his own daughter, driving her to madness. Many relatives of Comrade (Chu Chien-hsing) were involved, and an extremely incorrect verdict was reached.

The rally also exposed and criticized the principal responsible person in the sixth section of the Tientsin Municipal Public Security Bureau for his vicious vilification of Chen I, Ho Lung and other older generation proletarian revolutionaries. It exposed him for his crimes in vigorously wiping out the organs charged with reforming criminals through labor, shielding and putting bad elements in important positions, corrupting their livelihood, robbing by force or by trick, appropriating public property by graft and bribery and arbitrarily wasting the state's funds.

In the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, he obstinately acted against the important directives given by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, kept the lid on the struggle, suppressed the people, opposed exposure and investigation and sabotaged the exposure-criticism-investigation movement.

In concluding the rally, a responsible comrade of the Tientsin Municipal Public Security Bureau delivered a speech in which he summed up the past situation in the Tientsin Municipal Public Security Bureau and then made arrangements for deepening the movement in the next period on the Tientsin municipal public security front.

## NORTHWEST INSTITUTE DEVELOPS ISOTOPE USES

OW182130Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0323 GMT 14 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Sian, 14 Aug--The isotope section of the Northwest Water and Soil Conservation and Soil Biology Research Institute is actively developing research on the application of atomic energy to serve industrial and agricultural production.

Application of atomic energy technology in industry, agriculture, medicine and other fields has great possibilities. Scientific and technological personnel of the isotope section of the Northwest Research Institute carried out research first on radiation breeding. In the past few years, they have given radiation treatment to more than 7,780 samples of crops, forest grass, fruit trees, vegetables, medicinal herbs, silkworms and mulberry leaves, bacteria and insects for more than 310 communes and brigades and more than 200 research and educational units in the northwest region of our country. The units in Shensi Province alone have already bred nine new wheat varieties with more than 100 promising new strains and superior single plants have also been developed of rice, rape, corn, sorghum, cotton, millet, and bean crops. Next, according to actual needs, they developed research on the proper radiation dosages to cause changes in different crops and for different breeding purposes and have made new progress.

The comrades in this section have also performed research on how to use radiation in industrial production. Chlorine is an important chemical industry raw material, and a deadly poisonous gas. The quantity of liquefied chlorine in storage tanks is hard to measure and this adversely affects planned production. It is also unsafe. Therefore, how to measure liquefied chlorine is a pressing problem in chlorine-alkali chemical industry production. The section carried out investigation and study in related factories and, in light of the fact that liquefied chlorine absorbs radiation, began research on an automatic measuring device. Comrades participating in the research gave up their spring festival and other holidays, successively conducted nearly 1,000 experiments and finally produced an automatic liquefied chlorine measuring device. After installation and use, the device has performed well. The workers call it the "eyes of the workers." In this field they have filled in a blank for our country.

They also helped the Shensi No 1 woolen textile mill solve the problem of woolpack sterilization by radiation. Wool carries a type of brucella, and long exposure to this brucella will cause a disease in humans. The factory tried many different methods without success. When the scientific and technological personnel of the section learned about this, they cooperated with related units, carried out several hundred experiments and proved that radiation can kill the brucella in the woolpacks without damaging the quality of the wool. They cooperated with related units, jointly carried out research on arranging radiation sources over a large area and on designing radiation protection, and helped the textile mill in successfully building the relatively large industrial cobalt 60 radiation device in our country. For this they were commended by the National Science Conference.

In addition, the section has developed research on changing properties of chemical materials by radiation for the textile industry, food storage, the effect and residue of synergists of nitrogenous fertilizers, the effect of spiral shaped *houltuynia cordata* [lo hsuan yu hsing tsao 5828 2467 7625 5206 5679] in speeding bream production, residual insecticide in cottonseed oil, radioactive contamination of farmland, and so forth, and has obtained specific results.

## TSINGHAI HOLDS MEETING ON FARMLAND CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

OW180603Y Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 15 Aug 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Tsinghai Provincial CCP Committee held an enlarged meeting of its Standing Committee 10-12 August to conscientiously convey and implement the guidelines of the National Conference on Farmland Capital Construction, which was sponsored by the State Council, resolutely implement the policy of taking agriculture as the foundation, vigorously develop farmland and grassland capital construction, expedite the pace of improving the conditions for agricultural and pastoral production and push the development of agriculture and animal husbandry so as to contribute to speeding up the realization of the general task for the new period.

Present at the meeting were Tan Chi-lung, Yang Yen, (Liang Pu-chin), Chao Hai-feng, Cha Lu-lung, Hsu Lin-feng, Sung Lin, Ma Wan-li, Shen Ling, (Shang Chih-chin) and Li Ssu-hai, leading comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the Tsinghai Military District. Also present were the responsible comrades of the various prefectural, municipal and county party committees, who had attended the National Conference on Farmland Capital Construction, and the responsible comrades of the relevant departments of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees.

Comrade Hsu Lin-feng, member of the provincial CCP committee's Standing Committee, secretary of the Sining Municipal CCP Committee and delegate to the National Conference on Farmland Capital Construction, was the first speaker at the meeting. He conveyed wise leader Chairman Hua's important instruction, Vice Chairman Li Hsien-nien's important speech and Vice Premier Chi Teng-kuei's summation speech. The participants at the meeting conscientiously studied and discussed how to implement Chairman Hua's important instruction, Vice Chairman Li's important speech and Vice Premier Chi's summation speech. During the meeting, Comrade Tan Chi-lung conveyed wise leader Chairman Hua's important instruction on the work of Tsinghai and then, in accordance with the discussions by the provincial CCP committee's Standing Committee and the views of the meeting participants, delivered an important speech on the question of implementing the guidelines of the National Conference on Farmland Capital Construction.

On how to resolutely implement the policy of taking agriculture as the foundation and on vigorously grasping the implementation of party policies, Comrade Tan Chi-lung said: Taking agriculture as the foundation is one of the great leader Chairman Mao's important strategic ideas. The wise leader Chairman Hua also decisively pointed out at the National Conference on Farmland Capital Construction: To realize the four modernizations, build a strong socialist country and speed up the development of industrial production, it is essential to push the development of agriculture, the foundation. If agriculture does not progress promptly, industry will not. Chairman Mao's instruction again tells the whole party the absolute importance of the development of agriculture. We must enhance our consciousness, go all out and push the development of agriculture, the foundation.

To what extent have the comrades of the whole party of our province, particularly the leading comrades at various levels, solved the question of taking agriculture as the foundation ideologically and in their work? Generally, the question has not been thoroughly solved, and is being solved step by step. After removing the lid of the two-line struggle within the provincial CCP committee and criticizing the principal leading members of the former provincial CCP committee for undermining the agricultural and pastoral production in the province, the provincial CCP committee has repeatedly stressed the importance of speeding up the development of agriculture and animal husbandry and asking all trades and professions to transfer their work onto the path of serving agriculture and animal husbandry.

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The party committees at various levels and all classes and professions have also heightened their awareness. However, they have not done enough ideologically. Also they have not done enough in implementing policies and measures. Many questions, marked for resolution, have not been well resolved; little progress has been made.

Due to the fact that the thinking of taking agriculture as the foundation has not been established genuinely and firmly, the phenomenon of suppressing the peasants, curbing them, extorting money from them and undermining agricultural production has comprehensively existed in many places and departments. Since 1977 the provincial CCP committee has constantly grasped the work of establishing such a way of thinking. However little progress has been made. This time, in accordance with Chairman Hua's important instruction and Vice Chairman Li's important speech, it is necessary, first of all within the whole party of the province--particularly among the leading cadres--to deeply expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four and the principal leading members of the former provincial CCP committee for undermining learning from Tachai in agriculture and opposing the implementation of the policy of taking agriculture as the foundation, be brave in eliminating chaos and restoring order, thoroughly wipe out their pernicious influence, genuinely establish the thinking of taking agriculture as the foundation, map out systems for the development of agriculture and animal husbandry and transfer party work onto the path of taking agriculture as the foundation.

To help the masses, the state will subsidize 70 percent of their investments for well sinking and for the purchase of pumping and irrigation equipment. Weeds exist all over the (Laoshan) area and it is necessary to decide to eliminate them before 1980 and to eliminate at least 50 percent of them by 1979. The provincial economic committee should vigorously organize the production of (?naked barley), and, before spring festival, the production of 1 million catties to insure supply. It is essential to vigorously reduce the costs of production, and the price will be 1 yuan for each catty when the crop is sold to the masses, and the balance will be subsidized with local finance.

Comrade Tan Chi-lung concluded: All our work should emphasize both long-term and present planning, and this year's work must be done well. It is now the busy period for fall harvesting, and it is essential to do the reaping, transportation and threshing work well and overcome the old habit of harvesting in the fall and threshing in winter. This year's distribution work should also be grasped earlier and well, the policy of "to each according to his work" should be implemented, and every effort should be made to increase commune members' income and to enforce the distribution plans so as to enhance their working enthusiasm.



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